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Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 145 1968

The workers of the factory where Comrade So Dong Hun works are unfolding a vigorous struggle to turn out more cement for economic construction and defence upbuilding

Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Pyongyang

FRONT COVER: In April 1951, in the thick of the Fatherland Liberation War, the posthumous Hero of the Republic Jo Gun Shil, heavy machine-gunner, displayed unparalleled heroism in beating the U.S. imperialists in defence of Height 902.4. In the fierce battle he was injured heavily in both arms and legs. But, with a single-hearted desire to carry out the order of the respected and beloved Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung to the end, he pressed the trigger of his machine gun with his chin. Thus he mowed down the enemy until he died a glorious death, shouting "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" Today, our working people are emulating the Hero's lofty revolutionary spirit to make themselves the fighters so infinitely faithful to the Party and the Leader as the Hero.

Photo by Li Jin Wu

No. 145

1968

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Comrade Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance at the Changsong Textile Mill

A New History of Changsong

Changsong is one of the noted mountainous counties of our country. Steep mountains towering head to head with long narrow valleys between them, and small patches of cultivated land dotting here and there along the valleys and on the hillsides—this is the general picture of Changsong.

Before liberation (August 1945) when the country was under the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, people in Changsong had laboured on the stony fields until their hoes and spades worn out, but their life never took a turn for the better. It seemed it was their lot to suffer from dire poverty and various diseases and live in crumbling mud-huts.

Everything has now changed, however. No trace of poverty and misfortune can be seen at any village in this area.

Cultural farm houses stand in rows along valleys and on hillsides with tall buildings of schools and club-houses.

Sheep and cattle are grazing in flocks in valleys.

The town of Changsong has many local factories including a textile mill and food processing factory which turn out various goods from wild plants abundant in this area.

The natural and geographical conditions of Changsong remain the same as before but the life of the former poverty-stricken people has undergone the "greatest change since the time immemorial."

How has that change been made, then?

It absolutely owes to the wise leadership and the paternal care and love of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. And it is not without reason that today the people of Changsong and the entire Korean people say in unison: "Everything goes all right when we do as we are instructed by our Premier."

It was one day in September 1955.

Comrade Kim Il Sung met with some elderly men and women of Kanam village of Changsong county when he was crossing over the Songol pass. Knowing that they were going to the distant Sakju market to sell wild fruits, he expressed his sympathy with the pain they took to carry the heavy loads with them, crossing the steep mountain path each time. He stood on the pass long looking at the nearby and distant mountains of Changsong.

After that, he visited Changsong several times. Having fully understood the situation in Changsong, he taught the inhabitants concretely how to develop the local economy and improve their livelihood.

Stressing time and again that people in such a mountainous area as Changsong could live well by exploiting the mountains properly, Comrade Kim Il Sung called the mountains of this region the "golden mountains" with inexhaustible wealth to exploit.

He suggested that live-stock breeding should be developed using wild grass as fodder and the local industry promoted by exploiting wild plants abundant in the area. He also referred to proper distribution of crops in accordance with the regional conditions, methods of raising grass-eating cattle and organization of peasants' sidelines. He gave paternal care even to such trifle matters as choosing sites of farmers' houses and beehives.

The Premier's teachings opened a broad road before the inhabitants of Changsong county for developing the economy and improving their living standards, and offered a bright prospect and a concrete means for it.

Many difficulties cropped up when they launched a campaign to develop the local industry upholding Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings.

A small building was turned into a textile mill whose production was based on handicraft technique and workers were house-wives with low level of skill and little experiences.

It was around that time, in July 1959, that Comrade Kim Il Sung paid his second visit to Changsong.

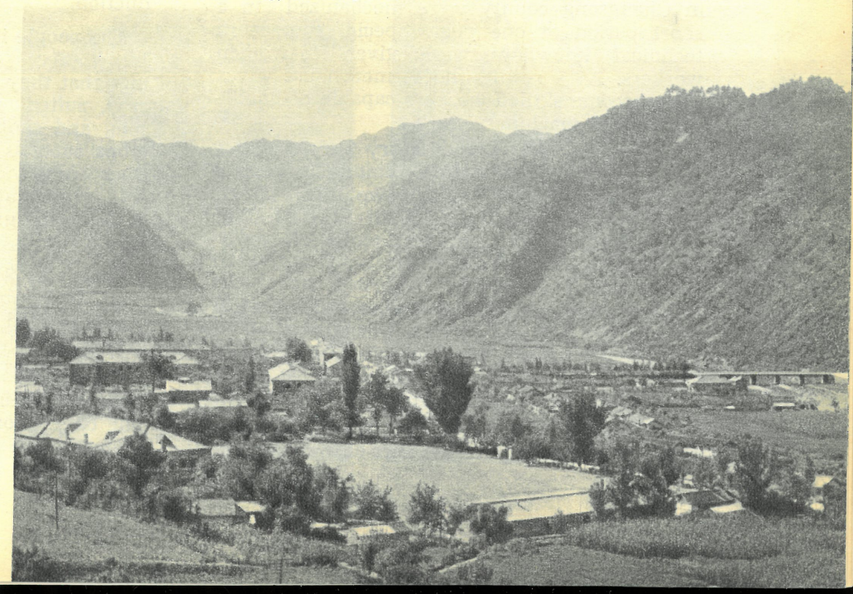
After taking the trouble of looking round the local factories, he kindly taught as to how to decide the scale of factories and to secure labour and raw materials. Then he personally chose the site of a new textile mill.

"Let us build our factories as Comrade Premier taught us!" With this for their motto, the workers of the textile mill rose in the struggle for building a new textile mill. Every body turned out to the construction site before dawn from the next day as if they had made a promise.

Workers and office-workers in the county also rushed to the construction site to help them.

Whenever they came across some difficult and arduous bottlenecks they read the Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerillas and learned the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters who had succeeded in turning out the powerful Yongil bombs on the order of Comrade Kim Il Sung surmounting all sorts of

The seat of Changsong county today beautifully built thanks to the warm paternal care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader



hardships by displaying the spirit of self-reliance, although they had no experience on bomb making and no facilities and techniques.

The construction was completed in a little more than one month through their strenuous and unremitting efforts. Other local factories also took on new looks in this way.

In July 1960 Comrade Kim Il Sung paid another visit to Changsong.

After looking around the newly built local factories, he praised the workers for having built fine factories and gave them detailed instructions on the mechanization of production process.

Inspired by his earnest teachings and his consistent paternal care for every aspect of people's life, the people of Changsong waged a full-scale struggle for mechanizing their local factories.

Youth shock-brigades were organized at every factory.

Workers of the foodstuff factory succeeded in manufacturing crushers, pressure pumps, oil presses and other kinds of machines.

Meanwhile, the county organized surveying teams which combed so many mountains and valleys of Changsong to find out sources of raw materials. As a result, sources which will give thousands of tons of wild fruits and natural fiber every year were tapped. This was followed by a mass campaign to collect them.

They did not depended on natural resources alone. As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught them, they waged a tireless struggle to create bases of raw materials.

At the textile mill power-looms replaced the hand-looms, and the workers of the paper-mill made a new wood grinder to secure raw materials on their own.

More than 90 per cent of the local factories in Changsong county were mechanized in a short period of one year. Special courses in technical knowhow were given to women workers. As a result, the former house-wives have become skilled workers capable of handling modern machinery.

Workers of the paper factory took vines of bitter-sweet from the steep mountains some 8 kilometres away from the town and planted them on the several *jongbo* of hilly land at the back of their factory. And scores of *jongbo* of hilly land around the hemp-bag factory and the foodstuff factory were turned into fields of arrowroot, raspberry and vineyard and pulp forests. The entire people in Changsong joined their efforts and planted all the roadsides in the county with hemps and flax.

As a result, already in 1962 hundreds of kinds of goods were produced at the local factories and the output of fabrics of the local factories in Changsong county amounted as much as 16.5 metres for every inhabitant of the county. They produced foodstuffs enough and to spare.

"Our local factories have grown up under the concrete teachings and guidance of Comrade Premier." This is what the people in Changsong say in unison today.

Innovation was made also in the field of live-stock breeding. Comrade Kim Il Sung taught the people here that they should not do grain farming only in such a sterile land as Changsong but direct attentions to the development of stock-breeding with the main stress on grasseating cattle such as cow, rabbit, sheep, etc., by making good use of mountains in conformity to the natural economic condition in the county. Upholding the Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings, the people in Changsong built scores of stalls at every village and in every valley during a winter and mechanized the facilities of stalls in real earnest.

After Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit, young stock-breeders in the Okpo village installed cableways and pumping machines in the cattle yards and mechanized all production processes such as fodder pulverising, cutting and cooking. They turned the stony fields around the stalls into fodder fields.

The peasants rose up as one to implement the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung who paid visits to this remotest mountainous district, though busy with the state affairs, and did not mind walking along the dewy mountain path early in the morning, looked round the fodder fields treading thorny paths even on a rainy day, and showed them the direction in which stockbreeding should develop, in order to supply much more meat to the people.

The development of the live-stock breeding exerted a favorable influence upon grain production.

The people in Changsong also strove to carry into effect Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings that they should sow corn, a high-yielding crop, suited to such dry fields as Changsong and should cultivate much of profitable crops such as sweet potatoes, red-pepper and fiber crops including hemp and flax. As a result, grain output increased twice and their cash income grew remarkably.

In 1965 alone each farm house had the distribution of 3 tons in grain and 1,400 won in cash. The inhabitants in Changsong who felt short of food in the past have come to have grains enough and to spare; they sell over one thousand tons of grain to the state every year.

Comrade Kim Il Sung showed his deep concern not only about the local industry and rural economy but over all branches of local life—education, culture, public health and sanitary work. Many stories have been built around his high moral character and deep solicitude in different parts of Changsong.

A story about the Yaksu Middle School built by him for the children of a mountainous village in the hard days of postwar rehabilitation (1956) when everything, even a bag of cement and a small money, was dear to us and about the deep concern he showed every year about the life of the teachers and pupils, about vinyl school bags, piano and national musical instruments as well as such teaching materials as stuffed herons and plum trees sent by him to the school; a story about an old man whom he took home by his car when he saw the old man crossing over a steep pass carrying a heavy load on his back; a story about his talk with elderly men of a village in an ordinary farm house on the farming affairs, while helping school boys in their home task.... Indeed, there are too many such moving stories.

The unprecedented prosperity Changsong county enjoys today is unthinkable apart from such meticulous care of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Today Changsong county is honoured with the title of "Guard 1st-class County," "model county of education," and "model county of sanitation."

In August 1962 the Changsong Conference of the Local Party and Economic Workers was held under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

At the conference which was held according to his traditional work method of creating a model and popularizing it throughout the country, experiences gained in Changsong county were summed up and tasks were set forth to radically improve the life of the peasants in mountainous areas as well as in plain areas, following the example of Changsong county.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows.

"The Party's policy is clear. It calls for that villages in mountains make full use of them, sea-side villages utilize the sea and each county conduct all work such as crop distribution, mechanization, irrigation, electrification in conformity to its specific conditions and tap favorable conditions and reserves latent in the provinces to the fullest degree."

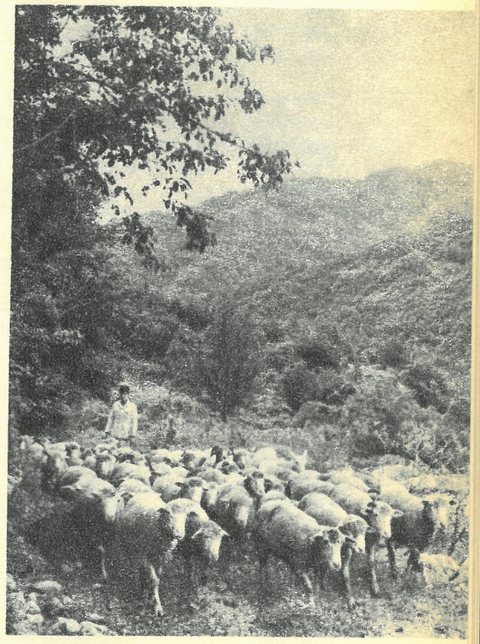
Since then, great changes have taken place everywhere in our country.

Many counties have turned into "Changsong". Among them are Mundok, Ryongchon, Hamju and Anak in plain areas and Byokdong, Sakju, Kusong and Rangrim in mountainous areas.

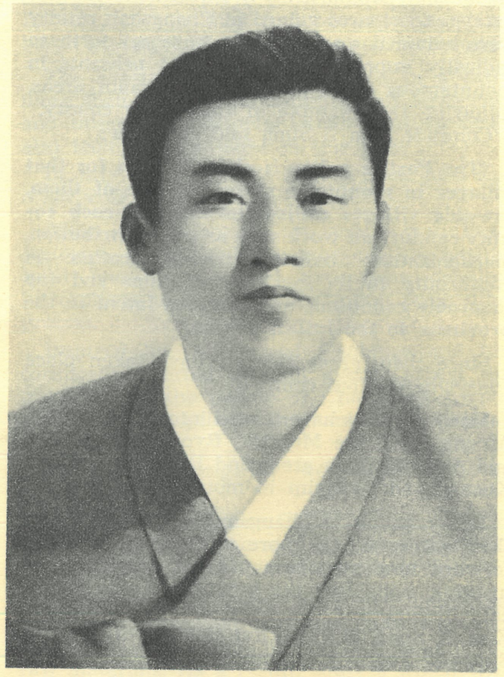
Today, people of Changsong, not content with their successes, are more vigorously marching forward to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge, upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the 4th Supreme People's Assembly.

Various goods turned out from wild fruits at the Changsong Foodstuff Factory are much reputed among the inhabitants

Flock of sheep is found in every gully of Changsong



Mr. Kim Hyong Ji
Fighter and



Mr. Kim Hyong Jik

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea in the period prior to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, and a revolutionary, patriotic educationist. He devoted his whole life only to the sacred cause of the restoration of the fatherland and left immortal achievements and a lofty revolutionary spirit that will shine forever in the history of our country.

The whole life of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who blazed the trial of revolution to usher in the dawn of a new history traversing rough and thorny path is the brilliant model of the life of an ardent patriot, a true revolutionary.

On the 42nd anniversary of the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the 40 million Korean people, who respect and revere him as an eternally unfading image graven in their hearts, recollect with a feeling of admiration his immortal revolutionary achievements, his revolutionary patriotic thought and lofty character.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was born of a patriotic family at Mangyongdae, Nam-ri, Kopyong-myon, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province, on July 10, 1894.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik studied at a private tutorial school in his boyhood; he was popular with public for his fluent speaking, generous temper and pure heart.

With firm faith that "one should learn to restore the lost country," he was thirsty for knowledge, though his family was in need condition.

After he finished the Sunhwa School at his home village, he entered the Sungshil Middle School in Pyongyang at the age of 18 and studied under adversity.

He liked to read biographies of famous patriotic generals, history-books and patriotic publications that would help cultivate the patriotic spirit. Especially he never missed newspapers or periodicals and keenly observed the trend of world's development. In order to avoid the eyes of Japanese authorities, he used to read these books burning midnight oil after all family fell asleep.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik suffered the bitterest poverty and himself experienced national sufferings under the circumstance in which the Korean people were unfolding an active struggle against the Japanese imperialists to get rid of the miserable plight of a ruined people caused by their occupation of Korea. He was educated in patriotism from childhood by his grandfather, Mr. Kim Ung Wu, a patriotic fighter who took part in the struggle for sinking the U.S. imperialist pirate ship "Sherman," by his father, Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, and his mother, Mrs. Ri Bo Ik, who brought up their sons into patriots and who remained faithful to the country, made a determination to struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and harboured ardent patriotism.

It was around that time (1910) that Japanese imperialism, which had been tightening the chains of aggression against our country, swallowed it up in conspiracy with American imperialism.

The Japanese imperialists set up "Government-General" in place of the "Residency-General" and brought our people under their military rule. They suppressed and murdered patriotic people and dyed the whole land with the red blood shed by the people.

The Korean people did never sit idle to see the ruin of their country. They unfolded various forms of struggles against the Japanese imperialists in different parts of the country.

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Oil painting "The Torchlight of Bochonbo"

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n Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary evolutionary, Patriotic Educationist

— ON THE 42ND ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH —

Unfortunately all these struggles lacked the guidance of a genuine leader. Not only that. They had neither a clear target of struggle nor a correct means of struggle. Therefore, none of their struggles could win in spite of heavy losses.

The Anti-Japanese Volunteer Movement and Independence Movement which were split into small groups without either unified leadership or unity of struggle, proved to be incapable of yielding any good results.

Meanwhile, the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people grew intenser. The despairing situation in the country and the growing sentiments of the people against Japanese imperialism awakened an ardent desire to wage a fight and fierce hatred towards the aggressors in Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who had made up his mind to devote himself to the revolutionary movement.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik eagerly sought for the ways of struggle. He started his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle early in his middle school days by contact with Mr. Kang Jin Sok, an anti-Japanese fighter, and many other patriots who had been active at home and abroad, with arms in hands.

Expressing his determination to fight the enemy to save the nation from ruin, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik devoured patriotic publications and aroused anti-Japanese sentiments among his schoolmates.

He also harbored a hatred towards U.S. imperialism that was in conspiracy with Japanese imperialism already in those days, seeing through its black heart. There was an American missionary, a spy of U.S. imperialism, teaching at the Sungshil Middle School. He squeezed labour from poor students using deceptions and tricks under the mask of charity. Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organized a strike of students against the vicious act of the missionary and at last brought him to his knees and made him to fill the demands of the students.

He left the school in mid-course and taught at the Sunhwa School in his home village.

A monument built at the foot of Mt. Bonghwa to mark the spot of the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik having a secret meeting together with the members of the Korean National Association on a large even rock on Mt. Bonghwa

While teaching he pushed the independence movement foward in secret contact with patriotic fighters who were engaged in the movement at home and abroad.

Fighting the storm of the times in this way, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik grew up into a mature, seasoned revolutionary.

It was around that time that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik became the organizer and leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle which was extended to wider areas beyond the narrow regional limit.

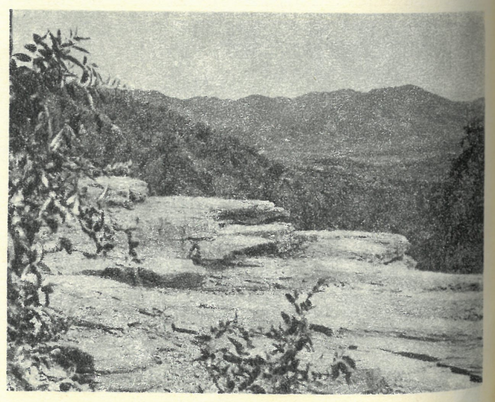
In the early spring of 1916 when he was 23, he shifted the theatre of struggle from Mangyongdae to the Nae-dong village, Bonghwa-ri, Kangdong county, South Pyongan Province, because the village had very favourable conditions for his revolutionary activity. It was easy access to Kangdong, Songchon, Sunchon and Daedong counties where a strong anti-Japanese independence movement was gaining ground at that time. It was also a suitable place for revolutionaries to conduct their activities avoiding the eyes of Japanese imperialism, for it was not far from Pyongyang and was hidden in mountains by a river.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik conducted his revolutionary activities more energetically while in the Myongshin School where he taught young people in anti-Japanese, patriotic ideas.

On March 23, 1917, he organized the Korean National Association with those comrades at home and abroad who swore to fight for the restoration and independence of the fatherland and led the organization.

The Korean National Association was an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization. It aimed at banding together not

This rock was used by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in secret meetings of the anti-Japanese fighters and in implanting in the minds of the village youths the anti-Japanese patriotism



only the anti-Japanese force at home but the anti-Japanese organizations abroad and infusing anti-Japanese, patriotic thought into the masses of people. And it sought to achieve the independence and freedom of the fatherland by the efforts and struggle of the Korean people themselves, not depending on foreign forces.

Admission to the Korean National Association was very strict. The most progressive, patriotic people were allowed to join the association.

The association had the plan to dispatch political workers to all parts of Korea including such provinces as Kyongsang-do, Cholla-do, Hwanghae-do in order to expand its ranks, and extend its sphere of activity gradually to abroad, especially Kando district in China.

In fact, after its inception, the association extended its sphere of activity throughout the country and to Kando district, Antung, Peking and other parts of China. It educated students, rural youths and other sections of people in patriotic thought, and military training was given to promising persons. Its activities included the finishing off of Japanese officials and their running dogs and the collection of funds and arms for the independence movement.

In view of its aim and means of struggle the Korean National Association was the most patriotic, thoroughly anti-imperialist, self-reliant and popular revolutionary organization with new features.

When viewed from its system of organization as well as scale and sphere of activities, the association which had well-organized networks both at home and abroad was the biggest anti-Japanese revolutionary organization in our country before the March First Popular Uprising (1919), which combined political activities with armed struggles.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, while leading the Korean National Association, founded such lawful organizations as "Bisok-gye" (Stone-monument Social), "Hakkyo-gye" (School Social) and rallied broad anti-Japanese masses in them.

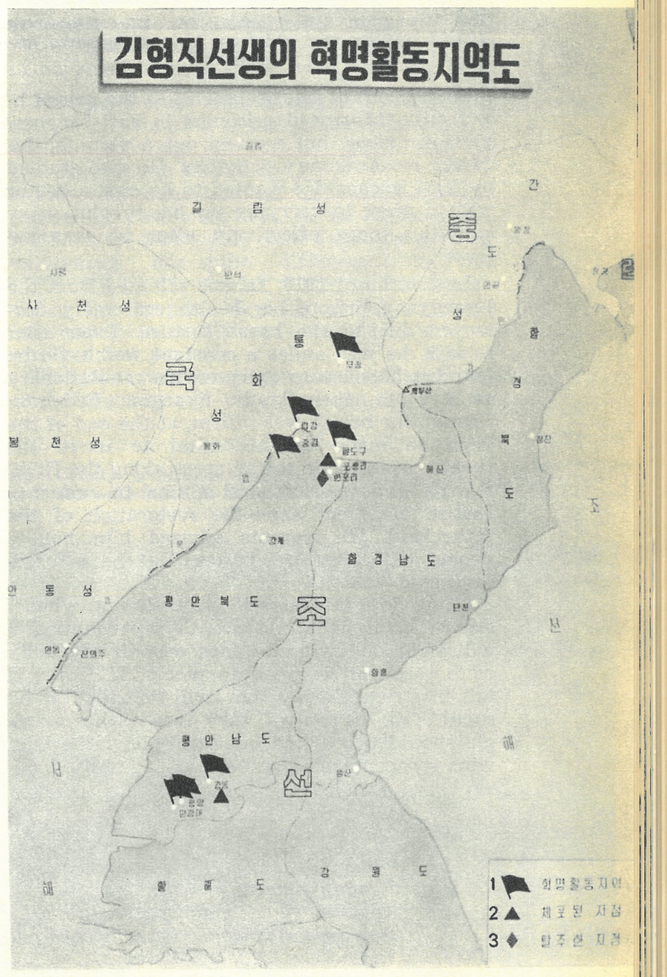
Thanks to his energetic revolutionary activities, patriotic struggles for national liberation and independence of Korea became more active in various parts of the country, not to speak of Kangdong. The Japanese police and MPs, startled by the growing anti-Japanese sentiments among the people, desperately attempted to smash it, especially to root out the revolutionary organization in the Kangdong area, the centre of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle at that time. In the autumn of 1917 Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was arrested by the Japanese police due to the information laid against him by a Japanese stooge.

You can guess how great the scale of the case of the Korean National Association was from the fact that more than 100 persons were arrested then.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was sent to the Pyongyang prison. Even in prison he continued struggle, unyielding to barbarous torture or deceptive conciliation. Three times he was put on trial but each time he resolutely denied the unjust charge brought against him, shouting: "I cannot serve the unlawful sentence. What crime is a Korean guilty of when he loves and serves his country? I do not recognize such an unfair judgement."

At the first trial he was sentenced to two years' servitude but he did not admit to the finding of the court. Likewise he refused to serve the one and half years' sentence at the second trial. At the third trial, court imposed on him nine months (two months of unconvict-

Areas where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik conducted his revolutionary activities
1. **Areas of revolutionary activities**
2. **Place where he was arrested**
3. **Place where he escaped**



The Myongshin School where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik taught youths and children in anti-Japanese patriotism

ed detention) of imprisonment. In the prison he not only influenced prisoners in anti-Japanese patriotic ideas, but worked out a plan for his future revolutionary activities. He also studied medical science. He wanted to become a doctor with a view to carrying on his revolutionary activities more effectively after he was released.

In autumn of 1918, he was released from the Pyongyang prison, his health extremely destroyed due to the harsh torture. Even after release, he was under a constant watch. So he found it hopeless to carry on his revolutionary activity in the South Pyongan Province. Though his health was infirm, at the end of the year he made up his mind to move the theatre of struggle to the areas along the River Amrok and in Northeast China in order to realize his great aim—the restoration of the fatherland. His parents advised him not to depart before he got better. But he refused, saying:

"How do I find myself worth living, when I cannot bring independence to my country? I will fight and win the Japs even if my body were torn and crushed to pieces. If I should fail in struggle, my son will do that. If he should fail, his son will take over it. Our struggle should be carried out until the fatherland wins independence."

Leaving Mangyongdae, he wrote a verse which reads:

The green pine-tree on the southern hill
Has a tough time at present
Covered with snow and exposed to chill,
But who knows it would be rejuvenescent
With the advent of warm spring!

Short as the verse is, it expresses his great will for the restoration of the fatherland and his firm faith in victory of the revolution. It also well represents his lofty revolutionary thought and indomitable spirit.

Having moved to the border area along the River Amrok, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik set out on his revolutionary activity disguising himself as a doctor by profession, along the line he had worked out in the prison.

In those days there were many Korean residents in the areas along the Amrok and South Manchuria. They were those who had emigrated there having been deprived of their lands by the Japanese imperialists who had occupied the country. And this lent favourable condition to class composition.

Besides, there were many Volunteers and Independence fighters who had exiled themselves before and after the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea. This circumstance also provided a favourable condition for raising revolutionary forces and uniting them together.

Shifting his bases of revolutionary activity from Junggang to Linchiang, Pataokou, and Fusung according to regional features and situation created, he had the control of and gave leadership to the general revolutionary struggle.

He sent many independence fighters active in South Manchuria into the homeland. His "clinic" played the role of a stronghold and liaison centre in bringing the revolutionary organisations at home and abroad into contacts.

His house was crowded with patients every day. He treated the poor kindly and gave them medicine free of charge. Many shed tears of gratitude when they got fatal or emergency cases cured by him without charge. Japanese doctors had refused to treat them as they had not money. So they had been cursing the world with deep sighs.

His noble, selfless character won him respect and trust of people everywhere.

Besides patients, there were seen tens of visitors at his home everyday. They were political workers who had come to have secret talks with him or to receive assignments from him for organizing revolutionary forces in the homeland.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik would give advice to those workers leaving for the homeland:

"In order to realize the restoration and independence of the fatherland it is necessary to unite together as many people as possible. In the homeland, do your best to band patriotic young people together. Collect materials on important military bases of the Japanese imperialists and report to me a list of running dogs who obstruct the independence movement as well as their acts of treachery."

Each time he gave them such an advice, he said that as the revolution was arduous, one who had once thrown himself into revolution should not give up his aim but fight to the last sticking to the constancy of a revolutionary at any adversity, that the Koreans must do what the Koreans should do with the spirit of the Koreans, and that what they had to do was to carry on their fight until Korea won independence. In this way he strove to foster in them the spirit of independence.

In order to inculcate the anti-Japanese patriotic thought in the minds of the broad masses he personally organized and led the work of secretly publishing and distributing publications with anti-Japanese, patriotic contents.

The publications carried articles urging the Korean people to live and fight according to the national spirit and news of struggles waged at various places. It greatly promoted the spirit of independence and patriotism among the people.

Along with the political work of educating his comrades and the masses and banding them together into anti-Japanese revolutionary forces, he combined an armed struggle with it. Advocating that all fighters should prepare for armed struggles in order to defeat Japanese imperialism which was armed to the teeth, he set out on rearing military personnel and collected weapons secretly by various means.

Meanwhile, he sent armed units into the homeland and to other areas to attack Japanese police stations and finish off their lackeys.

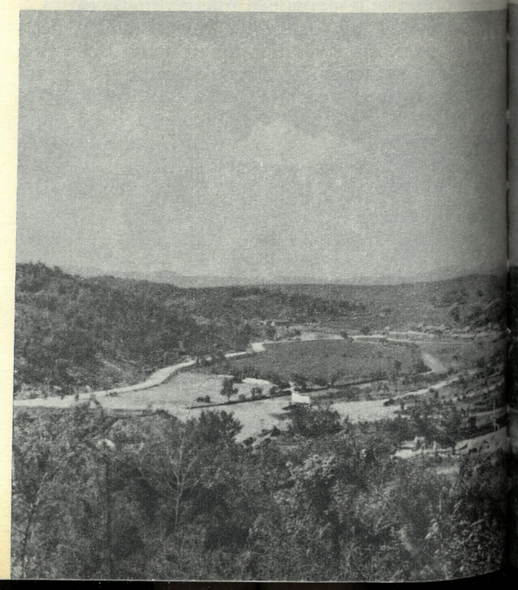
Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, was at the same time revolutionary, patriotic educationist who devoted everything to rearing the younger generation into ardent patriots.

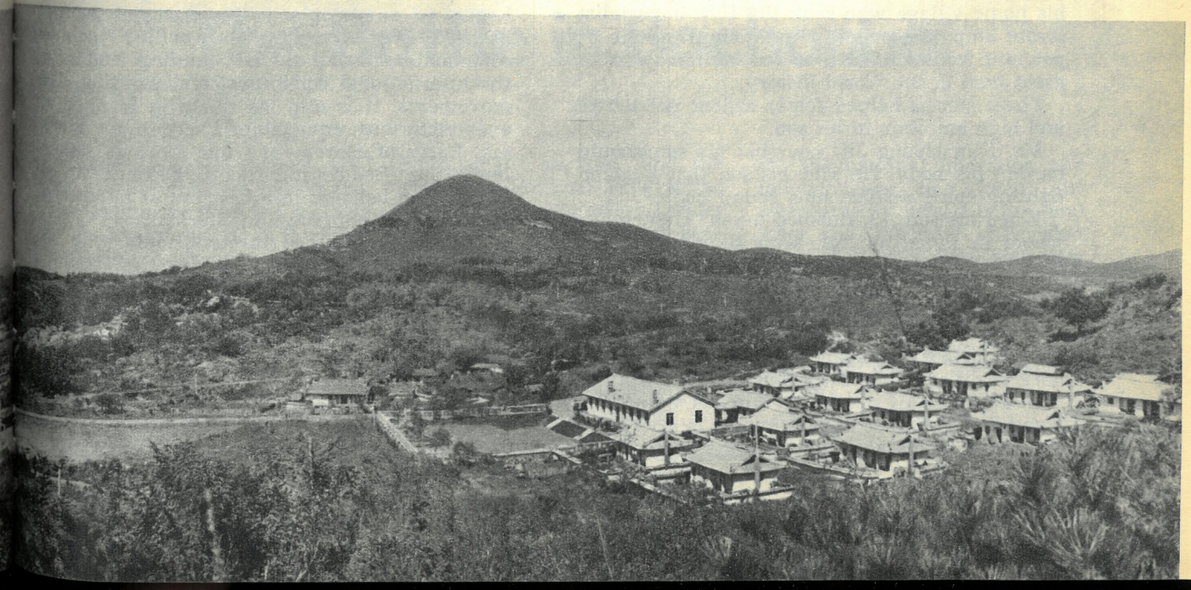
He regarded education as an important part of his revolutionary work from his early days.

He held a creed that no one can successfully carry out revolution or independence movement without learning, nor can one truly love his country without knowledge.

The very education he had advocated and personally conducted was, in its contents and methods, a thoroughly anti-Japanese and revolutionary one quite different from that conducted by the feudal nobles and bourgeoisie in the by-gone days. It aimed at giving free education to all sons and daughters of workers and peasants.

Therefore, wherever he went—at Mangyongdae, Kangdong and other places, he set up





A view of Bonghwa-ri village, Kangdong County, a historic place where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in his youth once waged the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle

schools and bent every effort to educate the younger generation. He energetically worked to bring up them into patriots equipped with wide knowledge, high virtue and sound body laying main stress on the cultivation of thoroughgoing anti-Japanese ideas and the education in patriotism so that they could hate the Japanese imperialists, oppose feudalism, and love their own country.

He regarded it as the most important content of education to teach mother tongue, geography and history of our country. Every subject and teaching was closely combined with the fostering of anti-Japanese, patriotic thought. Especially he devoted his all to giving schooling to all children of poor people.

While at Fusung Mr. Kim Hyong Jik established the Baeksan School and led its management as the honorable principal. He personally wrote a text-book "Korean Reader" for students of the school. Later it was printed at Sanyuanpu, Liuho Province and used by all Korean schools in Manchuria.

Though he was occupied by the revolutionary work, he directed sincere efforts to bringing up his own sons into best patriots.

Besides, he revolutionized his family and educated all his family members and relatives into ardent patriots.

Our baby, a baby of Korea,
Grow up fast and go to school!
Be a dutiful son to the parents.
Be friendly with neighbours.
Be a hero of the motherland.
Be a hero of our country.

This is one of songs that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik wrote for his son Kim Il Sung, the future Marshal. He would sing it for his sons. Whenever he found spare time he would take Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Mangyong-bong Hill and told him about the heroic people of his home village who sank the U.S. imperialist pirate ship "Sherman" and about stories of patriotic commanders of our nation and of great men in the world history.

These stories helped foster ardent patriotism and high ambition in his son.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik saw that his son should harden his body. He said his son that a sound fighting spirit resided in a sound body.

When his son, 12, finished 4-year elementary school at Pataokou, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, sent him back to Mangyongdae, his home village, so that he could learn mother tongue and history of our country, and witness with his own eyes the miserable plights of the home people trodden underfoot by Japanese imperialism and the dark realities of the fatherland.

In the hour of death, he told his wife, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, that he was unable to give more education to his son and that she should give him more schooling even if she lived a poor life.

"I die before realizing my will," he said. "But I pin my faith on you. You must always remember that all of your life is only for the country and nation. You must restore the lost country even though your bones were smashed into smithereens and your body were torn asunder. I want to be again in my fatherland. Bury my body by the River Daedong when the country is liberated!"

As he left the will to his eldest son, he handed two revolvers to his wife and told her to give them to the son when he grew up.

Until his last moment Mr. Kim Hyong Jik loved his fatherland so ardently and wished to carry forward the revolution generation after generation. To our regret, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who had consecrated his whole life to the restoration of the fatherland and the happiness of generations to come, left the world at the age of 32 on June 5, 1926. Heavy torture by the Japanese imperialist police and chilblain he had got by the River Amrok were the cause of his death.

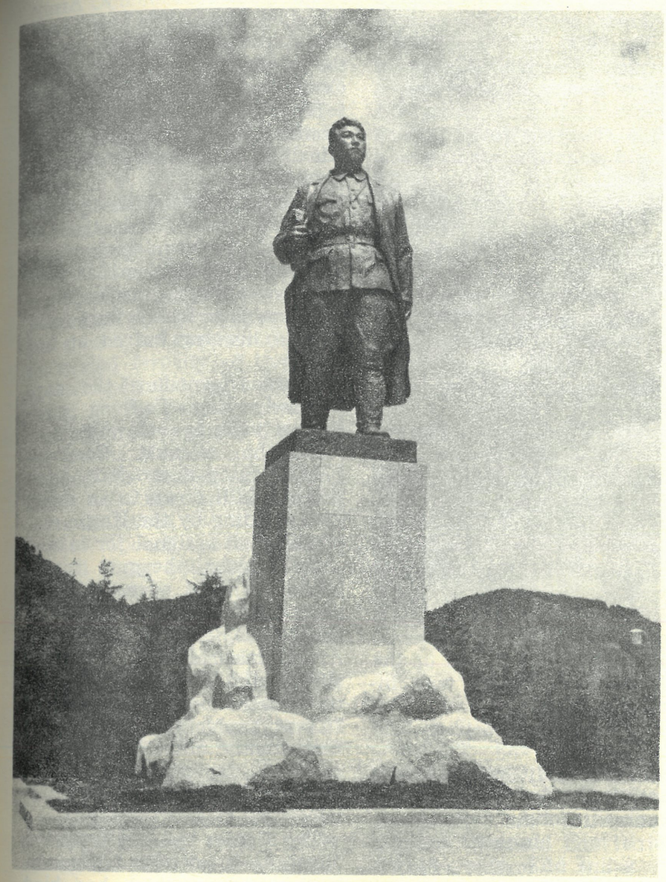
His funeral was solemnly held in public by his many independence fighters including Kong Yong and Pak Yong Jin who had admired him for his lofty revolutionary spirit, immortal exploits and noble character, as they had been educated and loved dearly by him.

His life was too short. But his lofty patriotism and valuable revolutionary achievements will go down forever in the history of the fatherland and live immortally in the hearts of the 40 million Korean people.

His brilliant revolutionary career is all the more great and valuable because he brought up his eldest son, Kim Il Sung, into the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The restoration and independence of the fatherland to which he dedicated his whole life and longed for so much was finally realized by his son, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements. It is also his son who founded an ever-victorious invincible Party—the Workers' Party of Korea—and our glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and ushered in a new era of prosperity, freedom and happiness in this land.

Invincible are the Korean people who are boundlessly faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung and are vigorously marching forward towards the final triumph of the revolution along the brilliant road of victory illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, rallying themselves closely around him, upholding the great cause of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who had an ardent love of the fatherland and the people.



The statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in Bochonbo

The Battle in Bochonbo

Today the entire Korean people greet with significance the 31st anniversary of the victory in the historic battle in Bochonbo under the circumstances that they are seething with a zeal to bring about a revolutionary upsurge, holding aloft the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on accelerating economic construction and national defence upbuilding in parallel and the Ten-point Political Programme announced by the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly.

On June 4, 1937, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army marched to Bochonbo, a point of strategic importance of the Japanese imperialist frontier guards, under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung to smash the enemy at a blow and lighted the torch of revolution. This was a historic event that made the Japanese imperialist aggressors, who had cruelly suppressed the Korean people while running amuck to expand the aggressive war in the Continent, tremble in terror and demonstrated the invincible might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the unyielding revolutionary mettle of our people to the world.

Greeting the day, the Korean people look back with a great pride to the brilliant revolutionary path of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and are very proud of the revolutionary traditions established therein.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and unfolded under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period when the darkest clouds overhang our fatherland owing to the Japanese imperialists' unheard-of tyranny ushered in a new, great, revolutionary era marking an epochal turn in the development of the national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country.

In our country the struggles for the national liberation and independence had been uninterruptedly waged before and after the Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea and they grew fiercer as workers and peasants came out in the forefront of the struggle in the 1920's in keeping pace with the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism.

But these struggles failed and

there was a loss at every period owing to the lack of a unified guidance based on a precise revolutionary line and of the unity of the revolutionary forces.

From the end of the 1920's to the beginning of 1930's, the Japanese imperialist bandits became more impudent: they quashed the revolutionary advance of the popular masses mercilessly by force of arms, and took innumerable patriots to prison to massacre and precluded any possibilities of lawful activity.

In those hard crucial days when the prospect of the Korean revolution seemed extremely grim and the nation was at stake, it was unanimous wish of all the people, who worried about the future of the country, to rise up in the decisive struggle against Japanese imperialism as a firmly unified force. They most eagerly waited for the appearance of an outstanding leader capable of leading the Korean revolution to victory and his wise guidance.

This ardent national desire in the Korean revolution and the urgent demand for the development of the revolutionary movement came successfully true only when Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, standing firmly in the van of the Korean revolution, began to lead our people's struggle to victory under the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the obtaining revolutionary situation and all the lessons taken in the past struggles, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the armed struggle as the main form of revolutionary struggle in our country to resist a reactionary armed force by a revolutionary armed force and founded the anti-Japanese guerilla army, the true Marxist-Leninist revolutionary army. With the founding of the anti-Japanese guerilla army and organization and launching of their armed struggle the Korean people's anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle and communist movement developed as a whole to a new, higher stage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a clear-cut revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics achieving organic unity of Marxism-Leninism and the execution of the Korean revolution and always led the anti-Japanese guerillas and the popular masses to a shining victory surmounting by himself all the obstacles standing in the van of the struggle.

Also in those hard days when the Japanese imperialist fascist suppression reached to the extreme, the Korean people looked up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great Leader of the Korean revolution and outstanding Leader of the Korean people, fastened all their hope and expectation on him, sincerely desired to be his soldiers and rose up as one in the sacred battle for the liberation of the fatherland along the way indicated by him.

In 1936, at the meetings held in Nanhutou and Tungkang Comrade Kim Il Sung analysed scientifically the then difficult situation of the revolution, external and internal, and put forth a line of further expanding the armed struggle to the border areas of Korea and dealing a bigger blow to the Japanese imperialists to give the Korean people a confidence in victory, of pushing ahead with the organizational and ideological preparations for founding the Party, and of rallying a broader sections of patriotic-minded people under the banner of the anti-Japanese united national front to make them rise valiantly in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The battle in Bochonbo was a large-scale operation in the homeland which was conducted by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army for the realization of the very line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On the night of June 3, 1937, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army marched into the homeland across the Amrok River under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung. On the following day they greeted the dawn on Konjangdok Hill which commands the town of Bochonbo.

When they stood on the soil of their fatherland trodden underfoot by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, which they had never forgotten even for a moment, their hearts were fired with a burning hatred at the enemy.

In the afternoon of that day, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave combat tasks to each unit.

In the evening Comrade Kim Il Sung descended Konjangdok Hill down to an aspen tree standing by the Karim river and shot a signal for attack.

No sooner the gun report broke the dead silence of the night than the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army smashed the police substation and other enemy's administrative organs such as the "forest protection office," the "sub-county office," the "agricultural experiment station," and the "post office." All this happened in a twinkling.

The flames spurted from the Japanese imperialist administrative organs which had bled the Korean people white, reddened the night sky.

Gun roar of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which had shaken the streets of Bochonbo aroused the people to a new struggle. The streets awoke from deep sleep. Lit by the revolutionary flames, Bochonbo was as bright as daytime.

The inhabitants, men and women, young and old, came out on the streets from nooks and corners, shouting "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Korean revolution!" They in tears embraced the men of the People's Revolutionary Army.

The people streamed to the streets in a hurry shouting "General Kim Il Sung has come! Our revolutionary army has come!"

Thanks to the feverish activity of the propaganda workers, the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," the "Proclamation" and the "Appeal to the Korean people!" were posted everywhere in a few minutes.

At that moment Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly answering the cheers of the crowd delivered a sulfurous speech. In his speech he exposed the unparalleled ferocity of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and called on the people to wage a resolute fight against the enemy for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland uniting firmly all the anti-Japanese, patriotic forces.

The speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung boundlessly stirred the hearts of the masses and instilled in them firm confidence in the freedom and liberation of the fatherland.

The people were filled with boundless joy and emotion as they saw the sagacious figure of Comrade Kim Il Sung, hero and Leader of the nation, whom they profoundly respected and loved so much. Here and there moving scenes took place among the guerillas and inhabitants.

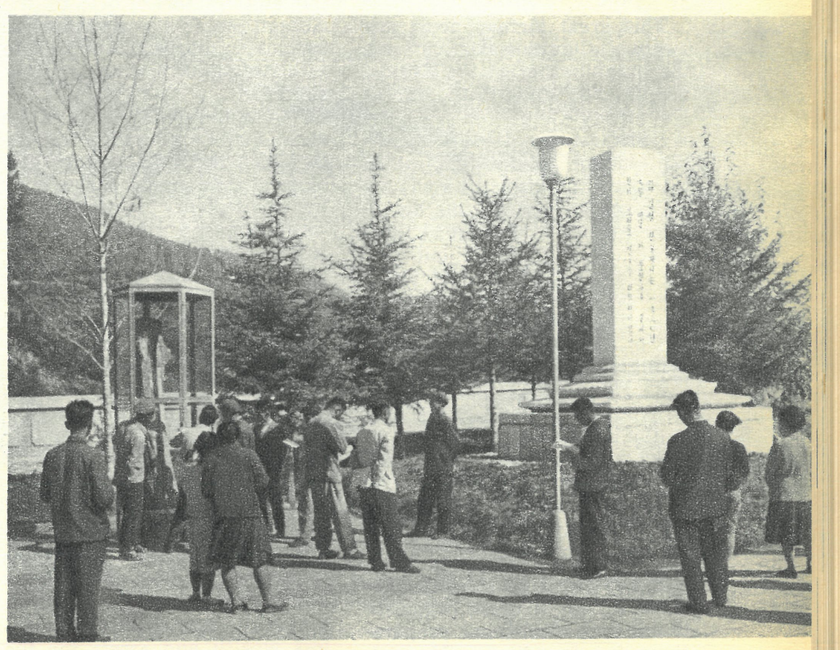
The streets seethed with jubilation and hope.

Before long the bugle sounded to announce the withdrawal of the units.

A few hours after the units left the town the Japanese army and police forces waged the so-called pursuit battle.

However, having occupied beforehand favorable positions on the ridge of Mt. Kusi and made full preparations for action, the units of the People's Revolutionary Army dealt a fatal blow to the enemy who climbed up the mountain gaspingly.

The battle in Bochonbo was one of the important operations brilliantly decorating the militant path of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the anti-Japanese guerillas tirelessly waged to win victory under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung for 15 years. And it carries a great significance in the history of the Korean people's anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle.



On June 4, 1937 Comrade Kim Il Sung commanded the Bochonbo battle under this aspen tree

The gun reports of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which shook the streets of Bochonbo demonstrated the invincible might of the army, arousing the people to a new struggle.

In regard to the historic significance of the Bochonbo battle Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The significance of the Bochonbo battle lies not in the scale of the Japanese casualties but in that it threw the gleam of the revolution giving the conviction that the Korean people were not dead but were alive and they would win when they fought Japanese imperialism."

The anti-Japanese armed struggle including the Bochonbo battle waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung not only showed to the whole world that the Korean people were not dead but alive still fighting, but also propelled forcefully the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of the Korean people by instilling a firm conviction of the victory in revolution into every heart of our people.

Thus, cruel as the Japanese imperialist oppression was, revolutionary workers, peasants, youths and students rose up in an anti-Japanese mass movement in different parts of the homeland, and a great upsurge was brought in the anti-Japanese struggle of the people of every walk of life with the anti-Japanese armed struggle

as its pivot.

This great victory owed entirely to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, who stood in the van of the struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding fast to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, applied them creatively to the actual situation of the Korean revolution and worked out and set forth correct Marxist-Leninist platform of struggle, strategy and tactics.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Korean people were established in the course of carrying out the revolutionary line, strategy and tactics expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung as well as in the process of arduous, prolonged, bloody armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party were made and the rich and precious revolutionary achievements such as building of revolutionary armed forces, setting up of the people's power, founding of the anti-Japanese united national front, and fighting experiences were gained.

And living examples of communist revolutionary spirit—firm faith in Marxism-Leninism, indomitable fighting spirit, burning hatred at the enemy, endless love for the people, boundless loyalty to the headquarters of the revolution, revolutionary discipline calling for implementing orders and instructions to the end in any adversity, revolutionary constancy of keeping their faith in communism, comradeship, revolutionary sense of duty and humanity, lofty socialist patriotism, and proletarian internationalism—were also set in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Along with this, in the anti-Japanese armed struggle the idea of *Juche* and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to carry out the Korean revolution to the end by the efforts of the Korean people themselves were embodied and the ties of kinship with the people maintained consistently.

And in the whole ranks of the anti-Japanese guerillas was established the firm, unitary ideological system run through by the boundless loyalty to the revolution and the Leader. The anti-Japanese guerillas putting a profound faith in Comrade Kim Il Sung, safeguarded him at the cost of their lives and hold fast to the lines and policies of the Korean revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, carried through them and implemented his orders and instructions to the last going through fire and water.

To our Party and people, all these brilliant revolutionary achievements and traditions formed in the thick of the arduous and glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle constitute priceless wealth and assets for the victory of our revolution.

It was attributable to the existence of the great revolutionary traditions formed in the anti-Japanese armed struggle that our people could build a powerful Party after liberation as we see today, form indomitable revolutionary ranks, rally the masses around it, and successfully carry out all the revolutionary tasks confronting them.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung our people carried out the tasks of the democratic revolution in the northern half in a short space of time, turned it into a revolutionary democratic base, won a great victory in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War fought against the armed attack of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of the imperialists, and attained historical achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Our Party and people under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung have laid the foundations of an independent national economy under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, while consistently and thoroughly implementing the line of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy, self-defence in national defence. As a result, a solid asset for consolidating political independence, sovereignty of the country, building up country's defence capabilities as firm as the steel wall, and expediting the unification of the fatherland and nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution has been gained.

The path of our revolution is still arduous and thorny. But the Korean people, as they did in the past in the struggle for revolution and construction, will in the future, too, remain boundlessly faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the prominent Leader of the Korean people and unconditionally defend and carry through his instructions to meet victoriously the great revolutionary event surmounting all hardships.

Ever-victorious are the Korean people who are guided by their great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has led them to victory over 40 years, and have built up a powerful revolutionary force by inheriting revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and are receiving active support from the international revolution.

As the revolutionary fighters true to the revolution and the Leader in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle won historical victory upholding the red banner, today the entire Korean people, rallied firmly as one under the same banner, are valiantly fighting as befit the descendants of the revolutionary fighters, marching along the only road indicated by the Party and the Leader; they will drive out the U.S. imperialists from the southern half of their country at an early date and materialize the unification of the fatherland and win the final victory of the Korean revolution without fail.

The Platform of the National Meeting of Youth for General Mobilization

We Will Advance, Advance, Fight, and Advance as Guard Detachment and Death-Defying Corps

— NATIONAL MEETING OF YOUTH FOR GENERAL MOBILIZATION HELD IN PRESENCE OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG, RESPECTED AND BELOVED LEADER —

A National Meeting of Youth for General Mobilization was held in Pyongyang for three days from April 11 in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung gave programmatic instructions which will become a guide to the struggle and life of the attendants of the meeting and the entire youth of our country.

The meeting was held in a grand circumstances where the whole country is seething with a great revolutionary upsurge upholding the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-point Political Programme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the flame of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle waged by the South Korean people is raging higher dispelling darkness, and under the situation where of late a tension has been created in our country by the more frantic war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, in which another war may break out at any moment.

At the present stage, the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung call on our people and youth to bring about a greater revolutionary upsurge and put greater spurs to the grand march of Chollima on all fronts of the economic cons-

The attendants of the National Meeting of Youth for General Mobilization are received by Comrade Kim Il Sung

truction and defence upbuilding, strengthen the country's defence potentials and the economic might to the maximum and to make full combat preparations in the light of the prevailing situation.

The meeting discussed combat tasks to make the entire youth fulfil their lofty mission as the guard detachment and death-defying corps in defending the Party and the Leader with their lives and carrying through to the end the orders and instructions of the Leader for the unification of the fatherland and the revolution, let them take the van in making a greater revolutionary upsurge on all the fronts of socialist construction with a revolutionary determination to fight the enemy to the last, make thorough preparations, moral and material, to smash the enemy at a blow if they attack us and to accomplish the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland by supporting actively the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The meeting was attended by a large number of young workers and peasants, young office employees, young servicemen, young students and functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth who are waging a devoted struggle at all posts of our revolution arming firmly themselves with the unitary ideology of our Party and steadily revolutionizing and *working-classizing* themselves.

On the back wall of the platform was hung respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation for over 40 years since he had begun his revolutionary activity in his early years, has steadfastly led our revolution along the one road of victory, personally pulling through all manner of storm and stress.

On its background was soaring high Mt. Baekdu, the symbol of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which are the source of the inexhaustible might of our Party and people and which should be defended, inherited and developed down through generations, and was spread the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, which the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters won at the cost of their blood and fine sons and daughters of our people and youth defended with their lives.

Before the meeting started the hearts of the attendants of the meeting, waiting for arrival of Comrade Kim Il Sung in solemn silence, were beating high with ardent reverence for and trust in and intense loyalty to the fatherly Leader who always leads our people and youth to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and rears our youth into sturdy and resourceful pillars of the Korean revolution by looking after them with a paternal care and with the honour and pride of being the fighters of the sagacious Leader and sons and daughters of the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea headed by him.

These lofty ideas and sentiments aglow in the hearts of the youth are based on the faith deep-rooted in the hearts of our people in the course of learning, living and fighting, following the Leader with single devotion and on the unshakable faith of struggle and life that Korean revolution is sure to triumph because Comrade Kim Il Sung is leading our revolution and that the road of victory and glory lies in carrying on fighting with all loyalty to the Party and the Leader.

The glorious road of victories traversed by the Korean revolution, happiness of today and the prosperity of the generations to come, the unification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, the bright future of socialism and communism, the brilliant traditions of the youth movement of our country and the broad prospect unfolded before our youth are totally unthinkable apart from the great idea of *Juche* and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an indomitable revolutionary and outstanding Marxist-Leninist.

At nine on the morning of the 11th, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared on the platform.

That moment all attendants of the meeting rose as one and warmly welcomed him, giving a thunderous shout of "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Looking up at the Leader whom they longed to see and adored even in dreams, the youth sent prolonged, thunderous cheers and applause.

There can be no end to the hearty, enthusiastic cheers for and intense loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Korean youth, tomorrow, nay, forever, to say nothing of that moment.

Hence, the meeting place was overflowing with a single heart to be loyal to the Leader, a determination and fighting will of the youth to carry through to the end the orders of the Leader, even if their flesh is torn to shreds and ground to powder.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea made an opening address.

The opening address was followed by the election of the presidium and secretariat of the meeting.

All the attendants of the meeting rose and elected Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to the presidium amid thunderous applause and loud cheers of hurrah shaking the meeting hall.

The Young Pioneers Congratulatory Group congratulates the National Meeting of Youth for General Mobilization

Comrade Oh Gi Chon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, delivered the report "Let us entire youth become a guard detachment and death-defying corps in defending the Party and the Leader with our lives and implementing the orders and instructions of the Leader, for the unification of the fatherland and revolution."

Referring to the tense situation caused by the frantic war racket of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the reporter said that the meeting was of great significance in solidly confirming the revolutionary determination of the entire youth to fight against the enemy to the end and mobilizing all of them in the struggle for bringing about the greater revolutionary upsurge and making full material and mental preparations in a better way, standing in the van on all fronts and in all domains of socialist construction at such a tense moment.

The reporter stressed that the entire youth should struggle to discharge their lofty mission as the guard detachment and death-defying corps in defending the Party and the Leader with their lives and implementing the orders and instructions of the Party and the Leader to the end, for the unification of the fatherland and revolution.

The reporter also pointed out in detail how profound solicitude and boundless paternal love Comrade Kim Il Sung paid to the youth movement and youth of our country as well as how heroically our youth struggled for replying to the Leader with loyalty establishing immortal feats before the Party, the Leader and the people.

He went on to stress then that in the obtaining situation our youth should arm themselves more firmly with the unitary ideology of the Party, defend with their lives the revolutionary gains which were won thanks to the wise leadership of the Leader, hold higher the flame of revolutionary upsurge advancing in the van on all fronts of economic construction and defence upbuilding, and discharge their solemn mission through assuming fully a combat posture.

On behalf of the entire youth of our country, the reporter solemnly reported to the Leader that the entire youth are fully prepared to crush the enemy at one stroke, once ordered by the Leader, holding high the bayonets handed down by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, and to accomplish the revolutionary cause to the end the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters started under the guidance of the Leader.

He also called on the entire youth to rally more firmly like a rock around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Central Committee of the Party headed by him, to mobilize themselves in the grandiose march of Chollima only along the path of victory indicated by the great Leader for the unification of the fatherland and the revolution, and advance and advance staunchly braving all thunderstorm and raging waves.

When the report was over, a congratulatory group of the Young Pioneers marched into the meeting hall.

Amid the welcome music and stormy cheers and applause shaking the meeting hall, the congratulatory group presented a basket of flowers with best wishes from the Korean Young Pioneers to the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and read a congratulatory message warmly greeting the meeting. Then many attendants took the floor.

The speakers unanimously said that our youth know no ideas other than those of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution, and that they, united more closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party Central Committee headed by him, would become the guard detachment and death-defying corps which single-heartedly fight vigorously along the road of victory indicated by the Leader and advance, advance, fight and advance along this road without the slightest vacillation.

Particularly, they unanimously resolved to bring about a greater revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of economic construction and defence upbuilding and put greater spurs to the grandiose Chollima march and further increase the country's defence potential and economic might, upholding the teachings of the Leader, and to make full combat preparations politically, ideologically and materially to fit in with the prevailing situation.

They solemnly reported the Leader that the young people of our country are ready to give even their lives for the Party and the Leader, and for the revolution.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people with a unanimous approval amid a thunderous applause shaking the meeting hall.

The meeting also adopted a letter addressed to youth and students of South Korea with a unanimous approval.

Oh Gi Chon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a closing speech.

All the attendants of the meeting had the honour to pose for a photograph together with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in memory of the occasion.

Oil Painting

"The Torchlight of Bochonbo"

"The Japanese imperialists, the most villainous robbers, have been trampling underfoot and murdering Korean compatriots through the colonial rule by what they call the Government-General for more than 20 years since their occupation of Korea. Our Korean fellow countrymen, therefore, plundered by the enemy of all their properties, the fruits of their sweat and blood, are forced to lead a miserable life of colonial slavery.

"Furthermore, the Japanese imperialist devils are using our nation as a tool for their war of aggression against China under the name of a 'vanguard' in the Second World War.

"The Korean nation is in a crisis of life or death, survival or ruin. We are men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army waging a struggle to open the way out for our nation, bring a worthy life to the people, defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the fatherland.

"It is universally acknowledged that we have dealt fatal blows to the Japanese imperialist marauders, waging a life-and-death struggle against them in the vast plain of Manchuria for six or seven years.

"Our army has made an expedition across the Amrok and Duman rivers to the areas of North and South Hamgyong Provinces with the aim of directly fighting, on the basis of strong and firm unity between the patriots in Korea and our ardent, valiant fighters, against the Government-General of Korea, the very vampire that fattens on the blood of the Korean nation.

"Poor compatriots and brothers of Korea! Turn out at once and join in the guerilla warfare of our army through various forms of struggle rallying yourselves around the anti-Japanese united national front! Let us continue the struggle to smash at the earliest possible date the Japanese imperialist rule and build a genuine government of the Korean people!"

This is the contents of the "declaration" scattered by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army at the time of the Bochonbo battle on June 4, 1937.

At that time the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and iron-willed genius-commander, marched to Bochonbo breaking through the stringent border guard line which the enemy boasted of being an "impregnable iron-wall." The revolutionary army instantly occupied ruling organs of Japanese imperialism such as police sub-station, afforestation office, sub-county office, agricultural experiment station and post office, wiped out the enemy and captured a huge amount of war materials including weapons and ammunition.

Simultaneously with this, propaganda workers got into action promptly and scattered or pasted up hand-bills and written appeals everywhere, on electric poles, walls, trees, fences, doors or on windows. There appeared the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," "Declaration," "Appeal to the Korean people!" etc.

People shouted at the top of their voice: "Long live the independence of Korea!" "Long live the Korean revolution!" and "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" They vied with each other to approach Comrade Kim Il Sung as nearer as possible, exclaiming: "General Kim Il Sung has come! Our revolutionary army has come!" Under the nocturnal sky of Bochonbo illumined by the blazing torches of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, mounted a high rostrum, warmly answering the rousing cheers of the crowd, and delivered a fiery speech exposing and denouncing the brutal atrocities of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and appealing to all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces to unite and fight against the enemy for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

The speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung immensely stirred up the hearts of the masses of people and instilled in them a firmer confidence in the freedom and liberation of the fatherland.

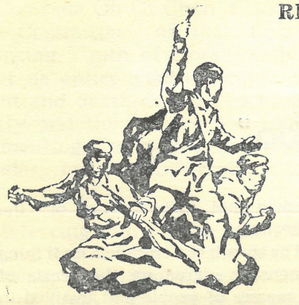
As the painting shows, the people, looking up to the sagacious features of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero and Leader whom they had long yearned for and held in respect, welcomed him enthusiastically with an infinite joy and emotion.

The moving news of the victory in the Bochonbo battle flashed all over the country and brightly illumined the way of national regeneration for the homeland torn by resentment and distress.

The Bochonbo battle waged at the grimmest time when the destiny of our nation was at stake shed the radiant rays of revolution showing the fact that the Koreans were not dead but still alive and imparting to the hearts of all the Korean people a firm conviction that if they fight Japanese imperialism they can win. It also demonstrated to the whole world the invincible might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, the Bochonbo battle struck terror and panic into the hearts of the Japanese imperialists, put their fascist colonial rule in utter disorder and enkindled an inextinguishable fire of revolution in the hearts of all our people, thereby giving powerful impetus to the development of the Korean revolutionary movement.

The eternal torchlight that flared up at Bochonbo now keeps burning in the determined resolution of our people to unify the fatherland and hasten the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution upholding the Ten-point Political Programme put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and inspires our people vigorously to a great struggle.



He Takes Up a Machine Gun Himself

JON MUN SOP

Having wiped out the enemy at Liutaokou in Linkiang County, one of the strong points of the enemy's "punitive forces," our unit, led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, was returning triumphantly towards dawn of April 27, 1938.

Liutaokou which the enemy had boasted of being an "impregnable iron castle" fell overnight. It was obvious that the obstinate enemy would come in pursuit of our unit as soon as the day broke.

We had had to fight off the desperately resisting enemy and this had delayed our departure from Liutaokou. So it was already growing light when we came near the Lanitang village.

At that time we heard a sudden burst of dogs' yelling coming from the Lanitang village. Comrade Kim Il Sung was lost in deep thought for a while, before he ordered the whole unit to ascend Mt. Latsukoukang in front of the Lanitang village and to prepare for action there.

The main force occupied a hill. One side of the hill was a gentle slope overgrown with reed and mugwort and the other side a steep cliff.

When the whole unit ascended the mountain, he personally indicated the positions for each regiment and chose even the machinegun emplacements. And he told us that we should dig trenches well, because we could easily defeat the enemy even on a rather unfavorable terrain when we were well prepared for action.

The commanding post was set on the ridge at the right.

We started digging trenches. But as the commanding post was so near to our positions we fighters all felt uneasy while throwing up trenches. We knew that he had always commanded battles at the head of our unit. But it was the unanimous wish of the fighters on that day that the commanding post would be set in a safer place in the rear.

Comrade Commander thought otherwise, however. He said that he liked it better to set the commanding post near by us fighters, and urged us fighters to dig our own trenches fast before those for the commanding post.

Then he went from trench to trench. Examining the progress of work, conditions of weapons and camouflage, he encouraged us fighters that we should kill more enemies in the day's battle.

The warm care of Comrade Commander who worked together with us fighters and inspired us whenever we were in difficult conditions encouraged us greatly. We had poor tools but we constructed solid trenches linking the entire ridges of the mountain in a little more than one hour.

When the sun was coming up in the eastern sky, ten or more mounted enemies appeared on the highway winding the foot of the mountain held by us.

It was clear that Comrade Commander had deployed our unit on that mountain anticipating that the enemy would get information from the Lanitang village and catch up with our unit before long.

Having met with our firing, the first batch of the enemy took to flight. In its wake, more than 100 enemy footmen attacked us from the opposite forest.

The enemy troops deployed on the highway some 700 metres away from our positions and closed in on us, step by step, hiding themselves in the thick of mugworts. Judging from the rustle of the mugworts, the vanguard of the enemy was already halfway up the slope of the mountain.

When the enemy approached us as near as their faces were seen between branches, Comrade Commander ordered to fire. All machine guns and rifles went off in volley. In a moment, the whole mountain shook with the resounding shooting of guns from trenches.

Enemy soldiers fell here and there in the mugworts, giving shrieks. We fired at the enemy troops who hurry-scurried in all directions like frightened ants, ploughing their way through mugworts.

The enemy suffered a heavy loss from the outset of the battle. But he was tenacious. He attempted repeated attacks, continuously reinforcing his forces. The battle grew fiercer.

At that moment, a recruit rushed to the commanding post, panting.

He went up to Comrade Commander, straightened, and reported to him that hundreds of mounted enemy soldiers were closing in upon the northeast ridge at the left of the commanding post. There were 7 or 8 men on the ridge, and most of them were recruits.

The report meant that the situation was critical. But he was as composed as ever and, smiling all over the face, said:

"...You say many horsemen are coming, don't you? All right. You may go. I'll be there in a minute..."

Soon Comrade Commander left for the ridge. Together with other orderlies, I followed him, worrying about his safety.

When we reached the ridge, we saw many mounted enemy soldiers coming up the slope in high spirit.

It seemed the enemy was pretty exulted. Some were shooting rifles while others swinging swords.

Comrade Commander closely followed the movements of the enemy. Then, looking round us with smiling eyes, he said in a low but emphatic tone to the following effect:

"You recruits seem to be somewhat perplexed as this is the first time for you to fight against terrible odds. But I think you need not be flurried.

"Why did the enemy rush the mounted soldiers? It is because they want to occupy our positions at one charge before we could forestall them. But they have weak points.

"We can fire at the climbing enemy relying upon trenches, but this the enemy cannot do. The movement of the enemy is rapid, but our targets are very big.

"We must fire at the horses first. When the horses fall, the scoundrels will tumble from the horses. And this will block the advance of those enemies behind and mass them at a place. We can seize this opportunity and shoot all the enemies without any wrong hit.

"When you take these into account, you will not be perturbed, and come to know how to shoot the enemy..."

After concluding his remarks, Comrade Commander went over to the machine gunner and said: "Let me have a try at it...." Then he stepped up to the machine gun. The machine gunner hesitated for a while. Probably he was worrying about the safety of the Comrade Commander. He let go his hold of the machine gun and drew back a step. But he was at a loss what to do.

Comrade Commander surveyed the oncoming enemy and slowly pulled the butt of the gun to his right shoulder. We lay down by him grasping the guns more tightly and watched vigilantly for the suspicious spots the enemy's snipers would hide themselves. Our hearts burned hot immeasurably.

This was not the first time that Comrade Commander took up a machine gun personally. Since the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, how many young guerillas he had reared, how many death lines he had crossed standing in the van of his men, and how many times he had led us to victories personally taking up the machine gun and smashing the enemy at the crucial moment when we found ourselves between two fires!

He had looked after the guerillas with a paternal care and educated them by setting examples through his actions in the stern ordeals of battles.

Now he again personally took up the machine gun in a trench on Mt. Latsukoukang from which the fatherland was within hailing distance!

This thought made me afire with a determination to guard Comrade Commander more safely.

I waited for his firing order, staring fixedly at the enemy with bated breath.

The mounted enemies came up the mountain halfway, but he was still following the enemy's movements calmly.

100 metres, 60 metres...

The enemy came nearer to us. At last the machine gun taken up by Comrade Commander began to spit a fierce fire at the enemy.

The horse in the lead fell.

Those following it turned restive, rearing up. In an instant the enemy was massed in a place. We let go a heavy rain of bullets to them.

Some fell headlong in front of their horses, others fell on their backs from the horses and still others rolled down the ridge together with their horses. And there were shrieks and neighs. The slope before us turned into a pandemonium of death for the enemy.

Comrade Commander kept on showering bullets upon the enemy now in dire confusion. We also sent hot steel to the enemy.

The enemy had been climbing up the mountain with a great thirst for blood just some minutes ago. But now they fell thick and fast.

Those enemies who barely survived made a hasty retreat in disorder. Comrade Commander, turning to the recruits, said:

"How do you feel now when you have battered the enemy? I think you have gained enough courage to fight the enemy, haven't you?" Then he smiled at them.

Each of guerillas answered with assurance to Comrade Commander who had shown them how to fight by supplying a model while fighting together with them personally on the battle line. And they renewed their resolve to go through fire and water to carry out his orders.

The morale of all fighters rose higher as time went by. Each time enemy fell upon us, we with redoubled courage dealt heavy blows at him.

The ridge was covered with the dead bodies of the enemy. Nevertheless, the enemy continuously attacked with reinforced troops. The

enemy force increased and their tactics changed. The situation thus became more complex.

But Comrade Commander saw through the movements of the enemy and kept on commanding the battle.

Around noon, the enemy began to concentrate his energies against the position of the anti-Japanese unit deployed on the left of our commanding post. The enemy must have realized that the position was a weak point.

To cope with the situation, Comrade Commander immediately moved the 8th Regiment from the right of the commanding post to the position. Again the enemy's attempt was foiled in good time.

But the battle grew still fiercer with the passage of time. Some commanding personnel of the anti-Japanese unit showed cowardice. They even proposed to retreat.

At this time, Comrade Commander persuaded them, saying that to retreat when the enemy fell upon us in all directions was, after all, tantamount to letting the foes to beat us. Then he ordered again that they should not be terrified at the oncoming enemy but put up a courageous fight and turn the place into the spot of a mass destruction for the enemy.

On his order, the men stroke back the enemy with redoubled courage, mowing down him mercilessly.

As the day advanced to afternoon, the morale of the enemy sank considerably. Yet the battle raged as fiercely as in the morning.

The battle seemed to last into the evening. Around 5.00 p.m. it suddenly showered. Getting this mere chance, the enemy rounded up all the survivors and made another desperate attack under cover of mugworts.

The fierce full-day battle was going to enter into a decisive stage. At this tense moment a song rang out loudly from the commanding post. Comrade Commander was also singing together with his men.

To the blizzard-ridden mountains in
North and South Manchuria
With a purpose we men of Revolutionary Army depart.
Sweat and tears many of us shed
To bear all sorts of hardships.

The song called upon us for bringing destruction upon the enemy, making our hearts aglow with the fighting spirit of annihilating the foes.

The song grew louder. The fighters of the 7th Regiment in the neighbourhood of the commanding post joined in the song.

Deprived of our blood comrades,
We had fought hard-fought battles.
When we charge with a thunderous war-cry,
The banner of communism flutters in triumph.

The song eventually turned into a chorus of the whole unit and reverberated loudly through the hills.

Singing the song we mowed down the enemy. The song brought to their trenches those panic-stricken men of the anti-Japanese unit who had taken flight to the other side of the mountain.

This revolutionary song sung by us together with Comrade Commander in the trenches gave immense confidence and strength to us and shivers, terror and death to the enemy.

After this battle, we had to fight many hard battles. But in those battles, too, we always emerged victorious under the leadership of Comrade Commander who led us to victories in the van of the revolution.

At the Speed of Chollima, in the Spirit of Each Man Matching a Hundred

The red fighters in the factory where Jo Sun Ha works are now seething with revolutionary zeal and militant spirit in order to answer the deep trust and expectation of the Party and the Leader by implementing the plan for this year, a decisive year for the execution of the Seven-Year Plan before September 9, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Burning with the fidelity hotter than the flames in the electric furnace, the smelters of the Chollima electric furnace of the steel workshop are renewing their determination to carry out the pledge they made to the Leader without fail.

They pulled their strength and wisdom and introduced various creative and rationalization ideas into production. In this way they have normalized their production at as high a level as twice more than the top record of last year, overfulfilling their daily quotas by 50 per cent.

The workers of the geared-down machine shop are resolved to finish the plan for the year unfailingly by the time set by themselves. To this end they have increased the production capacity to 200 per cent or above through the introduction of such advanced work methods as high-speed cutting and heavy-duty cutting.

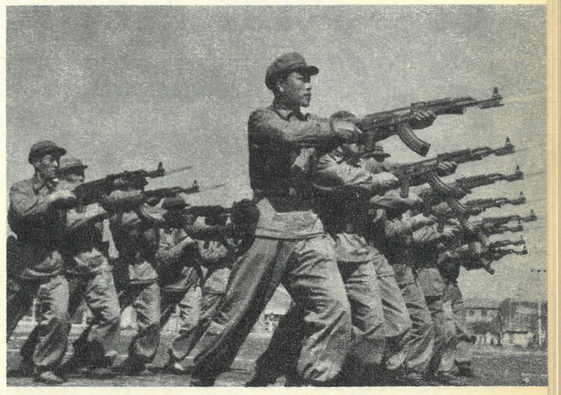
Take Kim Mun Ja, a repatriate from Japan now working at the Yun Ho Yong hobbing workteam, for example. She received a New Year present from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. Overjoyed and greatly moved with gratitude, she pledged to repay for it with increased production and is now overfulfilling her daily quota by 200 per cent.

In all other workshops, the number of Chollima riders who overfulfil their daily plans twofold is increasing as days go by.

Like this, the workers of this factory are all making continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance at the speed of Chollima and in the spirit of each man matching a hundred, upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme of the respected and beloved Leader.

Members of Red Worker-Peasant Militia on their way to a training ground

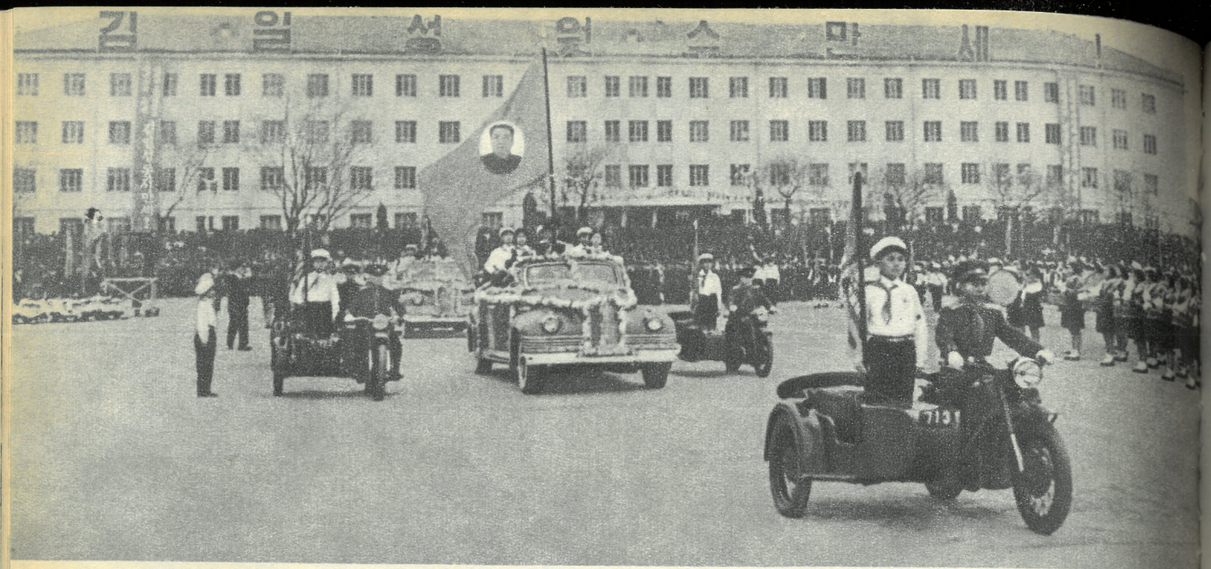
RED WORKER-PEASANT MILITIA AT TRAINING



A bayonet exercise for stabbing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the enemy, in the hearts

Red Worker-Peasant Militia women carrying on intense military training with a determination to annihilate the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a blow

At a camping ground



Parade of the Young Pioneers attending the meeting began

Joint Meeting of Young Pioneers Organizations of Pyongyang City Was Held

— AT MANGYONGDAE DEAR TO THE HEARTS OF THE 40 MILLION KOREAN PEOPLE —

On April 15 a grand joint meeting of the Pyongyang city organisations of the Korean Young Pioneers was held, to mark significantly the birthday of the respected and beloved father and Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung at Mangyongdae, a historic place where he was born and spent his childhood and nursed his great revolutionary ambition.

Lines and columns of young pioneers and pupils who are studying to their hearts' content and growing up healthily, envious of nothing in the world, under the great love of the Leader, the paternal Marshal, thronged the meeting place, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

In the mid-air over the meeting ground at the foot of Mangyongbong Hill, were floating balloons carrying big letters reading "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!", "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!", "Thank you, dear Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "May you Marshal Kim Il Sung enjoy good health and long life!"

The playground of the Mangyongdae Revolution School decorated with flags of the Republic and its premises were crowded with 80,000 people.

Over the platform was courteously hung the portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who is always leading our people along the victorious and glorious road.

The faces of the children and pupils looking up at the portrait of the brilliant Leader were radiant with a feeling of boundless gratitude for the respected and beloved Leader who has reared the rising generation, the continuers of the revolution, into indomitable revolutionary fighters ever since he started the revolutionary struggle at an early age, has established an education system under which all can study, and who pays close attention even to the coloring of the seasonal school uniforms and the shapes of children's shoes; their faces also expressed a firm determination to prepare themselves better as reserves of the Korean revolution with a single-hearted loyalty to Marshal Kim Il Sung, defend the Leader with their lives in any storm and stress and fight to the end along the road of victory indicated by him.

Their hearts also throbbed with a sense of boundless national pride, and felt a great feeling of superiority about socialism and communism, for they are growing up healthily under the wise guidance of the Leader, under the most advanced socialist system which guarantees happiness to all, and in the cradleland of *Juche* which the world revolutionary people praise as the model of socialist revolution and socialist construction and the model of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

When the trumpet sounded the opening of the meeting, the banner of the combined Young Pioneers organisations of Pyongyang City entered the meeting ground and the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" was sung in great chorus, which reverberated through the hills of Mangyongdae.

Kim In Son, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, delivered a report.

He said that on the auspicious occasion of the birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, all the people, youths and children of Korea were overwhelmed with boundless joy and pride in having been born in Chollima Korea, in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great and brilliant Leader, and in living and fighting under his wise leadership and deep concern; were filled with a feeling of deepest reverence and gratitude for the Leader; and were firmly resolved to guard him with their lives and to be loyal to him to the last.

He went on to say:

Brought up intelligently through the patriotic education given by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the ardent patriots and indomitable revolutionary fighters, Marshal Kim Il Sung from his childhood nourished a burning hatred towards the enemy and a great ambition for the restoration of the fatherland and set out on revolutionary activities in his early years.

When he was 14, he crossed the Amrok River with a firm determination: **"...I will not return home before Korea win independence...."** And for more than 40 years since then the Marshal has devoted himself to the revolution for the freedom and happiness of our people.

In the 1930's, the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, the Marshal founded an Anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first Marxist-Leninist army in our country, organised and led a heroic armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, pushing the communist and national-liberation movement in our country onto a new higher stage.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the leadership of the Marshal laid the firm historical roots of our Party and people's power, and in its course were built up the glorious revolutionary traditions which constitute the source of all our victories and happiness.

The reporter then said that under the wise leadership of the Marshal, our people beat back and won a great victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had been bragging that they were the "strongest" in the world, and turned our once backward country into a mighty socialist industrial-agricultural state with the firm foundations of an independent national economy in a short period of time after the war by energetically carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction by our own efforts, with our materials and technique.

Referring to the fact that ever since he set out in revolutionary activities, the respected and beloved Leader has loved and valued our children infinitely and has exerted every sincere effort and taken profound care to rear them into reliable reserves of the Korean revolution, the reporter said as follows:

The Marshal, already in the early period of his revolutionary activities, organised and led the "T.D." (Down-With-Imperialism Union), "Saenal Juvenile Union", "Korean Juvenile Association in Kirin" and other revolutionary organisations of youths and children, personally wrote textbooks for the Children's Corps mem-

Children shouting "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung," "Thank you, Marshal Kim Il Sung!" wishing their paternal Leader good health and long life

A hero of the Korean People's Army ties red scarves around children who have just taken oath of admission into the Young Pioneers

bers even at fireside during a resting space while on the arduous march; and even in the difficult conditions he had to break through severe trials, showed meticulous concern for the Children's Corps members lest they should feel any inconvenience in their study and life. Both in the days following the country's liberation and in the thick of the grim Fatherland Liberation War, the Marshal took warm care of our boys and girls with the affection of a real father and, under the difficult circumstances in which nothing was left but heaps of ashes after the war, he saw that schools were built before anything else and provided the children with places of learning and pleasure grounds such as the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and other palaces, camping grounds and libraries.

True, there are many countries, and nations in the world, but we have not yet heard about a country and people having such a leader as Marshal Kim Il Sung who loves and values the children so much and always goes among them. The reporter went on:

Though generations changed hundreds and thousands of times in this land, never before had there been such a generation as our present rising generation who learn and grow happily in the bosom of their paternal Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

When the reporter extended heartfelt, warm congratulations and greatest thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and sincerely wished the Marshal good health and a long life, the meeting place shook with loud shouts of hurrah and prolonged applause and cheers.

Then, saying that the whole country is seething with the revolutionary upsurge upholding the decisions of the historical Party Conference and the great Ten-point Political Programme announced by the Marshal, and the entire people are fully prepared against the provocative manoeuvres for a new war by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitor Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the speaker stressed that the Young Pioneers must get themselves fully ready to bravely fight back the enemy if he dares to pounce upon us Korean people recklessly, and renew their firm determination to defend with their lives the Party Central Committee headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Stressing that the Young Pioneers must fully prepare themselves first of all to be true revolutionary soldiers who know no other ideas than the ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the reporter emphatically pointed out that they must make a more profound study of the revolutionary family of the Marshal and his childhood and his great revolutionary activities covering more than 40 years to learn his great revolutionary ideas, his sagacious leadership and his high virtues.

The reporter also underscored that the Young Pioneers must deeply study the Party's lines and policies, the embodiment of the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, to make them their bones and flesh and make a profound study of the glorious revolutionary traditions to learn and model after the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and Children's Corps members who defended the Leader at the cost of their lives and unconditionally carried out his orders and instructions to the end.

Noting that the Young Pioneers must ardently love and add luster to our socialist system established by the Marshal and, a single letter they learn must be for the Korean revolution, he stressed that they must hate the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and landlords and capitalists, fight to the end against the enemies and struggle vigorously to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and unify the fatherland as early as possible so that the people and children in South Korea can share the happy life we are now enjoying.

He called upon them to learn from the experiences of struggle gained by the Children's Corps members during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Young Pioneers during the Fatherland Liberation War, be more active for the fulfilment of the "midget seven-year plan" and unfold a vigorous campaign for presenting planes, tanks and vessels to the People's Army. He pointed out that they must take an active part in socio-political activities and value the properties of the country and the people.

The Young Pioneers must participate in the organisational life better and further intensify the movement for Model Sub-Young Pioneers Corps and all of them must become revolutionaries who always fight devotedly in behalf of the organisations and the collective and in the interests of society and the people.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech in honour of the ceremony.

The meeting adopted a pledge to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The pledge expressed the burning determination of the Young Pioneers who made a firm oath to become juvenile guards and juvenile death-defying corps who defend Marshal Kim Il Sung with their lives and unconditionally carry through to the end his teachings, appreciating the great happiness and glory that they are growing up, envious of nobody in the world, as sons and daughters of the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was followed by a parade of the Young Pioneers.

The parade, full of the militant spirit of each man being a match for a hundred, showed the high organization and discipline of our children who are stoutly growing up into reserves of communist builders under the warm care of the Leader.

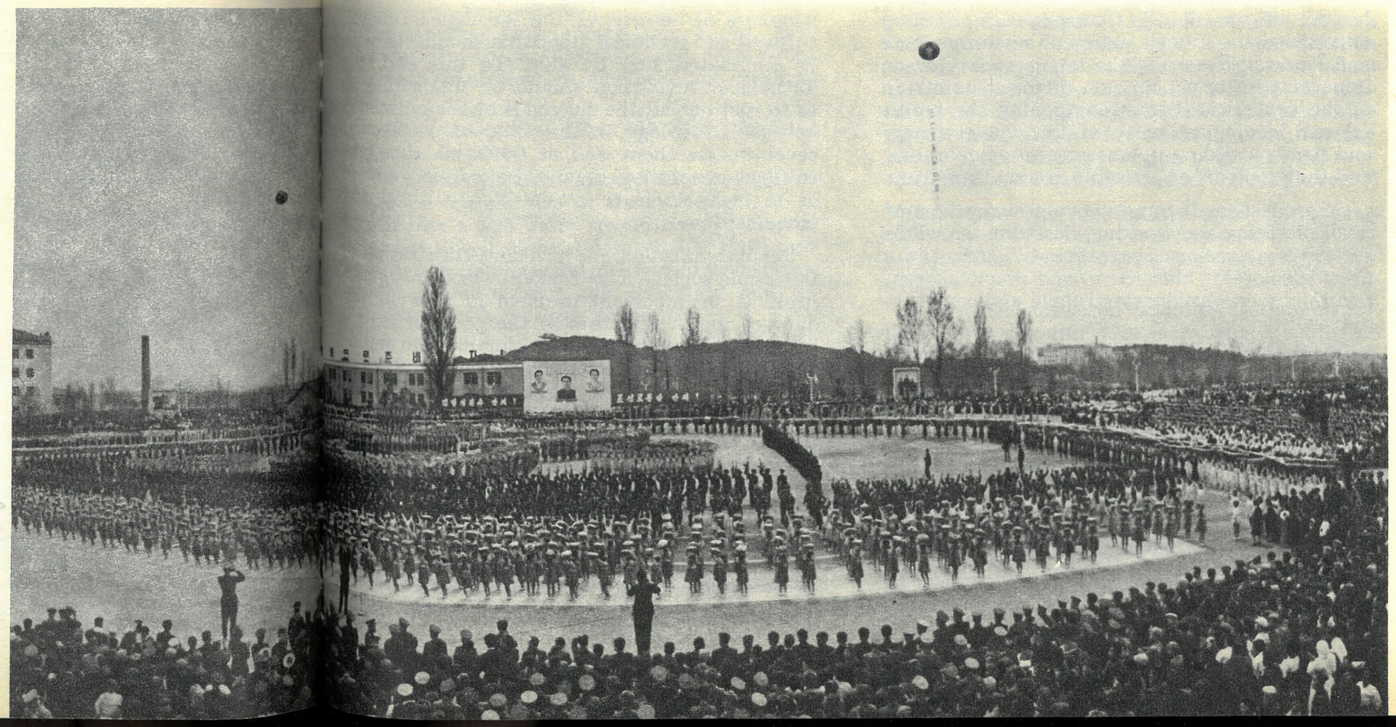
After the parade, the mass game "Let us learn the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung!" was performed on the playground by the students and children of Mangyongdae District.

Meanwhile, the youths and students of Pyongyang gathered at the open-air theatre in Moranbong Youth Park to sing songs of loyalty to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

On April 15, birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, joint meetings of the combined organisations of Young Pioneers were widely held in Hyesan, Shinuiju, Wonsan and all other provincial centres and other cities and counties throughout the country to celebrate the occasion.

Our Young Pioneers all over the country significantly celebrated the red-letter day with various functions and pledged themselves anew to become true sons and daughters of the Leader and the reliable successors to the revolution.

A scene from the mass gymnastic display "Let Us Learn the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung"



Revolutionization and Working-classization of the Whole Society

In the great Ten-point Political Programme which elucidates the scientific lines and ways of thoroughly implementing the Party's idea of *Juche*, the lines of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and meeting the great revolutionary event of unifying the fatherland actively by accelerating the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, set a militant task of revolutionizing and working-classizing all the members of society.

In the Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Government of the Republic, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, will wage a vigorous struggle to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society including the peasants and intellectuals by further stepping up the ideological and cultural revolutions and enhancing the leading role of the working class."

Already in his report to the historic Conference of the W.P.K. Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the Party's policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society as an important historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat for strengthening the political and ideological unity of the whole society and firmly building up our revolutionary ranks, and the problems of principle arising therefrom.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society is a precious programmatic guide and a great ideological, theoretical and practical weapon in our revolutionary struggle and construction work.

As an evident expression of the steadfast revolutionary stand of our Party that holds fast to the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism, speeds up the revolution and construction in our country as fast as possible and thereby contributes to the development of the world revolution as a whole, it adds a valuable contribution to the creative development and further enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist theory on socialist, communist construction.

Revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is a problem of principle arising in socialist and communist construction and one of the historical missions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined:

"From the viewpoint of class relationship, the course of building socialism and communism is a process in which the working class, having seized power, transforms society on its own pattern in all spheres of economy and culture, ideology and morality, that is, a process of working-classizing it. The historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat not only lies in liquidating the exploiting classes and putting down their resistance but in remoulding all the working people to working-classize them, thus gradually eliminating all class distinctions."

In order to build socialism and communism, the productive forces should be developed to obliterate the distinctions between the working conditions of the working class and the peasantry and between the forms of ownership of the means of production and disparity between all members of society in the ideological, moral, cultural and technical standards should likewise be eliminated step by step. To this end, the ideological revolution should be intensified so as to root out all the survivals of the outmoded bourgeois ideology in the mind of people and revolutionize them, and at the same time, the cultural revolution should be carried out so as to bring them to attain high cultural and technical levels.

Revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society in our country not only poses itself as an important problem in view of the duty of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the historical mission of the working class in building socialism and communism, but as a more urgent one in the light of the complicated situation created today and of our difficult, protracted and arduous revolutionary task.

The Korean people have to further accelerate socialist construction by our own efforts under the difficult conditions in which the country is divided into the North and the South due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, force the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chief-

tain of world reaction, out of our territory at the earliest date, liberate South Korea and achieve the revolutionary cause of unifying the fatherland.

This is a revolutionary task which requires a very arduous and difficult, protracted and tense struggle.

Only when all the working people are revolutionized and working-classized through the promotion of the ideological and cultural revolutions, is it possible to bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative into full play and raise their technical and cultural levels to bravely overcome difficulties cropping up in the course of progress and successfully solve economic and technical problems, and further to successfully expedite the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, complete the revolution in South Korea and accomplish the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland.

The basic line of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is, as Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society by further elevating the leading role of the working class.

The working class is the burier of capitalist society, the most revolutionary and progressive class, the decisive force capable of realizing the future society—communist society—and the very class that will represent it.

It follows from this that it poses as a most important problem in revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society for the working class to enhance their leading role in all spheres of society.

The working class must, first of all, raise its own ideology, organization and culture and become a revolutionary, advanced and cultured class.

In this connection Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We should further enhance the ideology, organization and culture of the working class to turn it into a still more revolutionary, advanced and cultured class and to enable it to perform better its historical mission of transforming the whole society and educating and remoulding all the working people."

It is required to further elevate the leading role of the working class along with the development in depth of the socialist construction and the rapid progress of society as a whole.

Especially, in view of the specific features of the working class of our country it is an urgent problem to raise its ideology, organization and culture.

On this point Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Our working class is young and it needs much revolutionary training. The ranks of the working class swelled sharply in our country as industry developed at a fast speed in a short period after liberation. Our working class includes many people who have never experienced themselves the exploitation and oppression by the capitalist, as well as no small number of former small traders and handicraftmen who became workers after the socialist transformation of production relations."**

This accounts for the reason why it is a pressing problem in the work of revolutionization and working-classization in our country to enhance the ideology, organization and culture of the working class and reinforce its ranks and make it truly revolutionary and cultured class. Only by so doing, the working class can perform its role better as the leading class.

Revolutionization and working-classization of the peasantly holds an important place in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

The peasantry is the most reliable ally of the working class and one of the main forces of our revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In accordance with the correct line advanced by the Party, we should powerfully carry on the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, continuously strengthen the leadership over and assistance to the countryside by the Party and state of the working class and steadily bring co-operative ownership closer to ownership by the whole people, while developing the two forms of ownership in organic combination.

"Thus, by equipping agriculture with modern technique like industry and by consolidating and developing the socialist system established in the countryside, we should elevate the material and cultural standards of the peasantry up to the level of the working class, further remould the ideology of the peasants and revolutionize and working-classize them still more."

Our Party has successfully tackled this problem always directing deep concern to the rural question and pursuing a correct agrarian policy.

Today the advanced socialist system established in our countryside is growing steadily as days go by. But thinking and consciousness of peasants still lag behind.

An important task in revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants is, as Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, to energetically carry forward the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside and continue to strengthen the working class' political leadership over and cultural influence on the peasantry along the line set by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Coun-

try" and equip the peasantry with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and bring its cultural level up to that of the latter.

What holds the most important place in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is to revolutionize the intellectuals.

"To revolutionize and working-classize the intellectuals," Comrade Kim Il Sung said, **"means to completely eradicate the residues of outworn ideas still remaining in their minds, equip them with the revolutionary spirit of the working class, with communist ideology and bring them up into true intellectuals of the working class, into ardent communist."**

The intellectuals assume a very important duty in accelerating socialist economic construction and carrying on the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions.

They can successfully perform their duty assigned by the Party and revolution only by completely revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves.

From the first days of its founding, our Party has paid deep attention to the question of the intellectuals and made persistent efforts to educate and remould the old intellectuals, while rearing a large number of new intellectuals from among the working people. As a result, all our intellectuals place boundless faith in the Party and are displaying a high degree of zeal and creativeness in socialist construction.

Revolutionization and working-classization of the intellectuals is a consistent policy of our Party on training them into true communist revolutionaries faithful to the Party and revolution and this policy is imbued with deep concern and trust of our Party in the intellectuals.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We will fully revolutionize and working-classize the entire intelligentsia, both old and new, and will always join hands with them in the struggle for the victory of the cause of communism."

The revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is an important task of reinforcing the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically and successfully advancing our revolutionary cause as a whole.

The Workers' Party of Korea has scored a great success in revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society and reinforcing the revolutionary ranks.

Today, the unitary ideological system of the Party has been firmly established among the entire Party members and working people so that they stoutly defend the Party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, think and act in accordance with his thinking and intention at any time and under any circumstances and fight devotedly to implement the teachings of the Party and the Leader.

By the establishment of the unitary ideological system of the Party we mean that all the Party members and working people thoroughly master the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and Party's lines and policies which are the embodiment of the ideas, uphold them whole-heartedly at all times, and actively defend and fight for their implementation, going through fire and water.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We should fully explain and bring the Party's lines and policies home to the working people to make them clearly understand the quintessence and correctness of those lines and policies. In this way, we should see that they fight vehemently against all unsound counter-revolutionary ideological elements such as revisionism, Left opportunism, flunkeyism, bourgeois ideas, feudalistic Confucian ideas, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism, think and act according to the ideas of the Workers' Party of Korea at any place and at any time and confidently advance with all consistency along the path indicated by the Party, without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress."

The education in our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions which were built up during the anti-Japanese armed struggle is of particular significance in firmly establishing the unitary ideological system of the Party among the Party members and the working people and revolutionizing them.

The education in the revolutionary traditions among the Party members and working people is the most powerful weapon for bringing the historical root of our Party and revolution home to them and thereby making them defend the Party and the Leader, fight resolutely to carry forward the revolutionary cause, emulating the lofty revolutionary spirit and fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, who defended with their lives the headquarters of revolution headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, through their exemplary deeds, and for equipping them with the communist world outlook and revolutionizing them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The education in the revolutionary traditions is one of the most powerful means in revolutionizing people. Experience shows that the education in the revolutionary traditions has an incomparably great influence in revolutionizing those who have never undergone themselves the ordeals of revolutionary struggle and the younger generation who have never experienced the exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists."

Through their constant study of the revolutionary traditions, the working people in our country comprehend the boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the revolution and the Leader, their lofty revolutionary ideology of communism and traits peculiar to revolutionaries, unwavering fortitude and fighting spirit, and the valuable experiences of struggle and achievements gained by them and are striving to live, work, and fight like them.

In revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society it is very important to strengthen the political and ideological work among the masses, further raise the class awakening of the working people and lead them to fight uncompromisingly against the class enemy.

Only when class education is strengthened, they can fight the enemy uncompromisingly holding fast to their class stand and fight resolutely for the interests of their class and Party.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the primary targets of struggle in the revolutionization of people are individualism and egoism left over by the exploiter classes.

Therefore, tireless efforts should be made to cultivate among the working people the collectivist spirit of placing the interests of the organization and the collective above personal interests and helping and pulling each other along, and the lofty revolutionary spirit of valuing political life, and all people be educated to acquire the communist tone of life to live and work in a revolutionary way.

Only when the working people are armed with socialist patriotism, can they love their own class and Party and people, clearly realize the advantages of the socialist system, fight stubbornly in defence of this system and will endeavour to make more effective use of the already laid assets and manage the state economy in an attitude befitting masters for the everlasting prosperity of the system.

All people should be so educated as to earnestly participate in the joint labour to increase the wealth of the country and people and take better care of it, establish system and order and voluntarily observe the revolutionary discipline in work in all branches and at all units.

It is important to actively carry forward the cultural revolution along with the ideological revolution in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

Without carrying out the cultural revolution, it is impossible to enhance the cultural and technical levels of the working people, nor can it be possible to energetically push on with the technical revolution in all branches of the people's economy and successfully carry on the work of arming people with the communist ideology.

In our country a struggle is being waged to thoroughly establish among the working people the revolutionary tone of life, the tone of studying while working and of working while studying so that they may further raise their level of general knowledge through patient study, master more than one technique, and bring up a large contingent of working-class intellectuals.

We are fighting to build up the whole country into one big Red family, make the whole society seethe with revolutionary ardor and rouse all the working people to make continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance at the speed of Chollima keeping a mobilized and tense posture at all times to work new miracles and effect a great upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, by intensifying the ideological and cultural revolutions and revolutionizing and working-classizing people.

In the Spirit of Smashing the U.S. Imperialists, the Enemy

"More lumbers to the sites of economic and defence upbuildings!" "Let's bring about a new upsurge in the production of lumber in the spirit of smashing the U.S. imperialists, the enemy!" Putting up these slogans everywhere at their workplaces, the red lumberjacks of the lumber station where Ho Pil Yong works are pushing up with their work, clutching sawing machines more firmly, to carry out their pledge to the Leader.

Displaying the same courage they showed last year by finishing the plan three months before the year end, they carried out the plan of the first month of this year in 14 days, fulfilling the plan for felling to 104.2 per cent, and that of intermediary and final conveyances to 100 per cent respectively.

With the feeling of stabbing bayonets into the heart of the enemy, U.S. imperialism, the workers of the Han Yong Su workteam worked hard, grasping tightly the handles of their sawing machines or tractors and carried out with credit their plan for the first month of this year by January 13. Without relaxing in their exertion they keep overfulfilling their daily quota by over 250 per cent.

A vigorous emulation drive is now afoot to catch up with the advanced workteams. It is gaining momentum as days go by.

Han Song Nam, a wood-cutter of the 1st workteam who takes part in the drive, is doing norm 2.5-3 times.

Meng Yong Un, driver of tractor No. 66, is doing the work of two, shuttling a distance of 4 kilometres. He never returns home every day before he overfulfils his quota more than two-fold.

Having introduced the intensive production methods based on the circular felling system, the station is overfulfilling the plan for felling by 45.8 per cent and intermediary conveyance by more than 133 per cent as against the actual results in the corresponding period of last year.

The warriors of the Korean People's Army liberated Seoul, the stronghold of the enemy, on June 28, 1950, three days after the outbreak of the war, after repulsing the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism at a blow

The U.S. Imperialists Should Not Forget the Historic Lesson of the Korean War

Eighteen years have elapsed since the U.S. imperialists launched an all-out long-prepared armed invasion against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

The entire Korean people and the officers and men of the People's Army mark the day while unfolding a strained struggle to meet positively the great event of the unification of the fatherland, in mounting indignation with U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of our people who occupying South Korea ignited the aggressive war.

The U.S. imperialists launched the Korean war with a wild dream to occupy the whole of Korea and turn it into their colony, and then, making it a spring-board for invasion against Asiatic Continent and the socialist camp, to conquer the world.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists have made preparations for armed aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since the first days of their occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists rigged up a puppet regime and army in South Korea. They kept reinforcing the army and concentrated a great number of troops in the areas along the 38th parallel, perpetrating the provocative acts frequently against the areas of the northern half of the Republic. In the year of 1949 alone, armed intrusions against the northern regions of the 38th parallel numbered 1,836.

In January 1950, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Syngman Rhee government concluded as a link of war preparations the so-called "South Korea-U.S. Agreement on Military Aid" which "legalized" the former's participation in the forthcoming military conflicts.

In the first half of 1950, the U.S. imperialists kicked up war preparations.

In February 1950, Syngman Rhee made a trip to Japan to receive concrete instructions from MacArthur on starting the armed attack on the northern half of the Republic before July of that year.

On June 17, 1950, several days before launching the war, the warmonger Dulles came to South Korea and inspected military installations along the 38th parallel and finally approved the plan of operations for "March North." Upon his return to Seoul, Dulles issued orders that war should be started.

Some days later the war really broke out according to the plan of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists mobilized for the war against the Korean people more than 2,000,000 troops including the main forces of their three services and the mercenaries from their 15 satellites and 11 times larger war supplies than consumed in the Pacific War.

The three-year war waged by the U.S. imperialists in Korea was the most cruel and shameful piratical aggressive one which was never seen in the annals of human history.

They indiscriminately bombed our towns and countryside, reducing them to ashes, and massacred the innocent people by employing the most brutal methods such as the use of chemical weapons and germ bombs.

But with whatever means of war and barbarous atrocities, numerical and technical superiority, and scorched-earth operations, the U.S. imperialists could not yield our people and the heroic People's Army men who, rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, had risen up in the just liberation war. During the grave time when the country was confronted with severe trials our people and People's Army men who had inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and had been educated in the indomitable fighting spirit displayed unparalleled bravery and mass heroism on the front and in the rear and administered telling blows at the aggressors, upholding the sagacious strategic and tactical line set forth by the Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, the iron-willed genius-commander and outstanding strategist.

Our people and brave fighters of the People's Army with a burning hatred for the enemy wiped out the enemy mercilessly, defended every inch of their land with their blood and surmounted all sorts of war adversity with honour.

Enjoying support and encouragement from the peoples of the socialist countries and all other peace-loving peoples of the world, the Korean people and the People's Army inflicted a military, political and moral defeat on the U.S. imperialists, thus won a historic victory.

By the heroic struggle of our people, the myth about the "great might" of U.S. imperialism was broken to pieces and the U.S. imperialists were shamefully defeated and brought to their knees for the first time

In 1950 in an area along the 38th parallel warmonger John Foster Dulles, together with the South Korean puppets, planned an invasion of the northern half of the Republic

The pitiful plight of the U.S. imperialist soldiers captured by the heroic Korean People's Army

in their history.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: **"The victory of our people in the Korean war was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces, a victory of the revolutionary army over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism. It proved that a people who, taking their destiny into their own hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, have risen up for freedom, independence and progress, will never be conquered by any imperialist forces of aggression."**

By winning victory in the Fatherland Liberation War our people not only defended with honour their socialist country and the revolutionary gains, but also safeguarded firmly the eastern outpost of socialism making a great contribution to peace and security of the world. And they also greatly encouraged those people who were fighting for freedom and independence and energetically promoted a new upsurge of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle.

From then on, the U.S. imperialists have been on the decline.

But the U.S. imperialists desperately try to save themselves from their downfall by means of escalating aggression and war.

15 years have elapsed since the Armistice Agreement was signed and the roars of guns were subdued. But today the U.S. imperialists are still occupying South Korea and recklessly running amuck to unleash a new war instead of drawing due lessons from their miserable defeat in the Korean war.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have directed the spearhead of aggression to Asia, intensifying manoeuvres to stamp out the revolutionary movement of the peoples growing rapidly in this part of the world and to invade the socialist countries. At the same time they have more actively utilized South Korea, a military base for aggression, and its military potentials in the execution of their war policy.

Now, they are augmenting the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet army and further modernizing its military equipment to implement their policy of aggression and war. They also have shipped up-to-date weapons such as tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles into South Korea continually, expanded military installations everywhere, pushed ahead with militarization of the economy, thus building up the strained war posture throughout South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement, frequently perpetrate the military provocations against the northern half of the Republic and are trying to openly draw even the Japanese militarists in the implementation of their criminal war plan.

Particularly, since Johnson visited South Korea and whipped up war clamour, the new war provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic have become all the more unscrupulous. Last year the U.S. imperialists sent 91 times as many shells as were fired in the 13 years after the war (July, 1953) into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone. In January last year the U.S. imperialists went so far as to perpetrate the piratic act of infiltrating Patrol Craft Escort No. 56 into the coastal waters of our side in the East Sea to shell the coastal area of our side. But it was sunk by the self-defence action of our side.

The U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" was seized by navy crafts of the Korean People's Army in January this year, too, while it was spying in many places on a series of military and state secrets such as various military installations, the deployment of armed forces and industrial facilities at different ports and along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country. In particular, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have been raising feverish war clamours in connection with the incident of "Pueblo."

The U.S. imperialist brigands bring a vast force of aggression in South Korea and the East Sea of our country, reinforcing war structure and utter openly that they will invade the northern half of the Republic.

Thus, the situation has grown so aggravated that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism.

But the U.S. imperialists cannot frighten the Korean people with whatever adventurous and frenzied acts nor can they escape from their doom.

Today our people are rallied rock-firm around the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and our revolutionary base has been more solidified politically, economically and militarily.

In response to the call of the Party and the Leader on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, our people have made full preparations to repulse the possible aggression of the enemy, holding arms in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other.

Thanks to the successful implementation of our Party's military line of training the entire army into a cadre army, and modernizing it, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress, our People's Army as reliable revolutionary armed force of the Party has grown into a cadre army each men of which is a match for a hundred and the whole territory has been turned into an impregnable fortress. Our People's Army, the direct successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, that defeated the U.S. imperialist armed invaders in the past Fatherland Liberation War, has got fully prepared for smashing any adventure of the enemy and for going willingly to the sacred war for the independent unification of the fatherland.

The ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary ranks which are rallied around it firmly, the powerful independent national economy and the defence system of the whole people with the People's Army, each of whose men being a match for a hundred, as its core —these are the strong forces capable of positively meeting the advent of the great revolutionary event in our country and a powerful guarantee for the triumph of the Korean revolution on a nation-wide scale.

With each passing day louder become the voice of the world people condemning the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and supporting the just cause of the Korean people.

If the U.S. imperialists, ignoring the stern reality and refusing to draw due lessons from their defeats in the past Korean war, unleash again a new war, it can bring them nothing but quicker downfall.

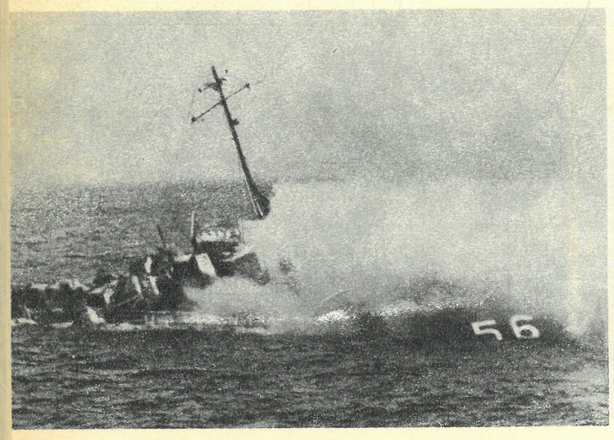
The U.S. imperialists must not run wild recklessly.

"If the U.S. imperialists continue to try to solve this matter by means of threat and blackmail by mobilizing their armed forces, they will get nothing therefrom. If there is anything it will be only corpses and death.

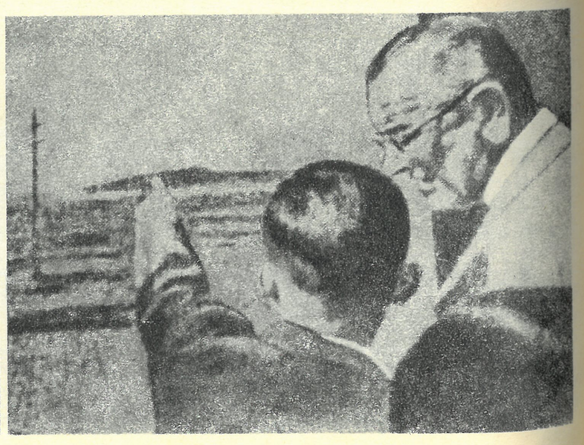
"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war." (Kim Il Sung)

We will realize without fail the supreme national task of driving the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, out of our land and unifying the country independently.

The U.S. imperialist P.C.E. No. 56 sunk by the fatal hit of a coastal battery of the heroic Korean People's Army in January 1967, while committing hostile acts after intruding into our territorial waters



In 1966, L.B. Johnson, sinister chieftain of the U.S. imperialist warmongers, came to South Korea and talked about the ignition of another aggressive war with his faithful stooges, looking at the area of the northern half of the Republic yonder the Military Demarcation Line



The crew of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' armed spy ship "Pueblo" captured by the navy of the heroic Korean People's Army on January 23, 1968, while conducting hostile acts after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country

Consumer Goods and Local Factories

Today our country satisfies the people's demand for consumer goods with domestic products, and there has been laid a firm foundation of light industry for a bigger production of various consumer goods of good quality in the future.

The fact that our country which had been dependent on Japan for almost all consumer goods including sundry goods due to the Japanese imperialists' barbarous colonial policy has made so great an achievement in the short space of time in the consumer goods production is attributable to the successful implementation of the line of building independent national economy laid down by Premier Kim Il Sung, particularly to the great vitality of his wise policy of developing medium and small-scale local industry side by side with the large-scale central industry in the production of people's consumer goods.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: **"Our Party's policy in the production of consumer goods is to develop medium and small-scale local industry side by side with large-scale central industry."**

This policy of the Workers' Party of Korea reflects the actual demand of economic development in our country and fully accords with the general feature of the light industrial production.

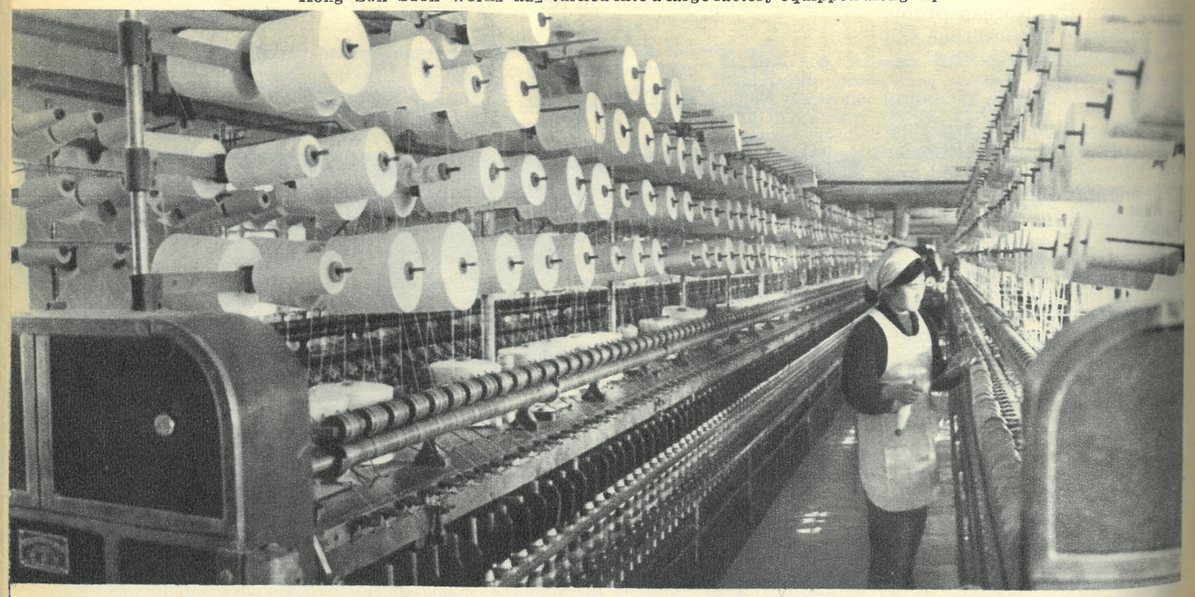
Proceeding from the fact that large-scale central industry should occupy a backbone-like, leading position in the light industrial production, too, our Party constructed no small number of large-scale centrally-controlled light industry factories in the post-war period and steadily augmented the production of consumer goods while reinforcing their technical equipment.

But owing to the economic situation in the country it was impossible to build many large-scale light industry factories at a time. And it was clear that the backwardness of light industry itself would not be eliminated in a short time and the rapidly growing people's requirements would not be met, if all efforts were exerted exclusively on the construction of large-scale factories. In view of the peculiarities of the consumer goods production that raw material resources are scattered all over the country and the production of consumer goods presupposes the satisfaction of the varied demands of the working people all over the country, the building of small and medium-scale factories in all parts of the country was the most reasonable way which makes it possible to utilize most rationally the raw material resources in local districts and fully satisfy the people's demand in conformity to the local peculiarities with a comparatively small fund.

In developing medium and small-scale factories side by side with large-scale ones, the June (1958) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea has a historical significance.

The Plenum was held at a time when our industry was making an unprecedentedly rapid development in the midst of a great upsurge of Chollima for carrying out the Five-Year People's Economic Plan after the successful execution of the Three-Year Plan for Post-war Rehabilitation and Development of the People's Economy.

Thanks to the profound solicitude of the Party and the Leader, the factory where Kong Son Sook works has turned into a large factory equipped along up-to-date lines



In 1956, the gross value of industrial output grew to 615 per cent as against that of 1946, of which the production of consumer goods rose to 598 per cent. The production plan of light industry for 1957, the first year of the Five-Year People's Economic Plan, was overfulfilled by 20 per cent.

The material and cultural standards of the working people improved as days went by thanks to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea which regards the improvement of the people's life as the supreme principle guiding its activity. There were growing people's demands for wide varieties of beautiful consumer goods of high quality.

It was, therefore, an urgent issue to further develop the light industrial production to meet the ever-growing demand of the working people for consumer goods and to make the people's life more abundant.

Under the prevailing situation of that time, however, it would be impossible to solve, with limited fund and resources, the problem of rapidly developing light industry in harmony with heavy industry, while ensuring the high-speed development of the latter as envisaged in the basic line of economic construction, if we depended on the construction of the large-scale light industry factories alone in developing this industry.

Therefore, the June Plenum, acting on Premier Kim Il Sung's personal initiative, put forward the task of building one or more local factories in each city and county utilizing latent local resources to develop local factories on a large-scale with little additional state investment by unfolding a movement of the entire people.

The fruitful development of light industry in that period has a great significance in speedily promoting the socialist economic construction of our country as well as in consolidating the foundation of an independent light industry still more. It also played a great role in systematizing timely the zeal of the entire working people in production on a nation-wide scale which was surging high at that time and converting it into a material force.

This policy of Premier Kim Il Sung on developing local industry extensively through a movement of the entire people was the most correct one making it possible to lay the foundation of economy and improving the people's life simultaneously through the rapid growth of the production of consumer goods while keeping a high speed in economic development without a big state investment on one hand and to further systematize the great upsurge of socialist construction and expand and develop it, on the other.

Upholding this wise policy of the Leader, the working people all over the country unfolded a creative labour struggle with exceptional zeal.

All available means including handicraft equipments and methods were mobilized to set up local factories.

In order to supply better-quality fabrics to the people the weavers are making technical innovations helping each other and pulling each other along

Particularly, the existing large-scale modern centrally-controlled factories gave their latent machines and equipments as well as material and technical assistance to them. This greatly accelerated the construction of the medium and small-scale local factories.

As a result, more than 1,000 local industry factories were built throughout the country in only a few months after the June Plenum and a large quantity of various consumer goods were produced by them by exploiting abundant resources latent in the provinces. And in 1960 the local industry factory accounted for more than half of the total output of consumer goods in the country.

Building up of local industry and rural economy posed one of important problems in the execution of the Seven-Year Plan whose fundamental task is to carry out the all-round technical reconstruction and the cultural revolution in all fields of the people's economy and to radically improve the people's living conditions relying on the triumphant socialist system.

Just around that time, in August 1962, Premier Kim Il Sung convoked the epoch-making Changsong joint conference of functionaries of local Party and economic organs at Changsong, a mountainous county of our country.

At the conference Premier Kim Il Sung analysed extensively the question concerning the role of county which had a great theoretical and practical significance in the construction of socialism and communism and, referring to the development of rural economy, showed the way along which local industry should

advance as follows:

"The task raised before local industry at the time of the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party was to build a factory in each county and lay the foundation of the local industry by commencing production with locally available labour power. But the present task is to develop the local industry onto a higher stage relying on the foundation already laid...

"...First of all, the production processes should be all mechanized and gradually automated by promoting the technical revolution."

Also Premier Kim Il Sung gave concrete teachings to the local industry factories on elevating their level of management, establishing a cultural practice in production, and securing a reliable sources of raw materials.

Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings on the development of the local industry onto a higher level which were made after a scientific examination of the actual conditions of the country, concrete conditions of medium and small-scale local factories and the creation of powerful material and technical potentials for the promotion of technical revolution in local factories, displayed a great vitality.

All the local industry factories, as taught by the Leader, pushed up with an all-round technical revolution in such a way as to mechanize, semi-automate, and gradually automate the manufacturing process in conformity with their own conditions, with the result that labour productivity rose sharply and quality of products improved remarkably. Meanwhile, thanks to the correct steps taken by the Party, the management system of the local industry was reorganized on a more reasonable basis and, at the same time, managerial workers became well versed in organization of production and technical management and became able to raise the level of planning.

Besides, the cultural practice in production in the local industry factories were improved and solid bases of raw materials were laid.

After the Changsong joint conference the local industry factories, built in all parts of the country in response to the decision of the June Plenum, gradually caught up with the central industry in the level of technical equipment and factory management and assumed a great role in not only filling the local demand but advancing the people's economy as a whole and improving the people's life relying on the inexhaustible raw material sources in local districts.

Today our medium and small-scale local industry factories which have speedily grown in scope and strength thanks to the wise policy of Premier Kim Il Sung, are playing a tremendous role not only in boosting consumer goods production but also in all fields of country's socialist construction.

In this connection, Premier Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our experience shows that in view of the economic and technical peculiarities of light industry, it is, in general, rational to develop medium and small-scale factories side by side with large-scale ones. Especially it shows that it is an effective way of accelerating the growth of the output of consumer goods and the development of industry as a whole in the underdeveloped countries to extensively build local factories which are comparatively simple in technique and are small in scale. The construction of local industry is also of enormous significance to the even development of all the localities in the country, and especially in the bringing of industry closer to agriculture and the gradual elimination of the distinctions between town and country."

The local industry, as an economic lever guaranteeing a high velocity of reproduction and balance to the socialist economic construction of our country, is making a great contribution to the carrying out of our Party's basic line of economic construction—the prior development of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

The local industry added to the consumption part of the national income and thus made it possible to boost the proportion of accumulation for the extended production in the distribution of the national income. It also contributed to the solution of the problem of fund needed for giving priority to the development of heavy industry by participating directly in the accumulation for an extended production, while bringing about a rapid growth of consumer goods production. It made it possible to mobilize to the full abundant local raw materials and latent labour power as well.

Being close to rural districts, medium and small-scale factories lend an impetus to the growth of agricultural production cementing their relations with the former in production and consumption, disseminate advanced method of enterprise management, cultural practice of production, and technique in agrarian districts and accelerate the revolutionization of farmers, thereby playing a great role in carrying out the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

The medium and small-scale factories set up in all parts of the country have a great significance not only in evenly developing the local economy but also in carrying through the new line of the Workers' Party of Korea—building the economy and the national defences in parallel.

Today in our country medium and small-scale factories are being developed side by side with large-scale ones in all industrial domains including that of consumer goods production, and this is doing much towards the carrying out of the tasks put forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

BACK COVER: Samjiyon. **The Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded by Comrade Kim Il Sung had a rest by this lake in May 1939 on its way to the Musan area. There they drank of the crystal-clear water of the fatherland which they had longed for so much, and renewed their resolute determination to defeat Japanese imperialism and restore the fatherland**

Photo by Kim Un Ju

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

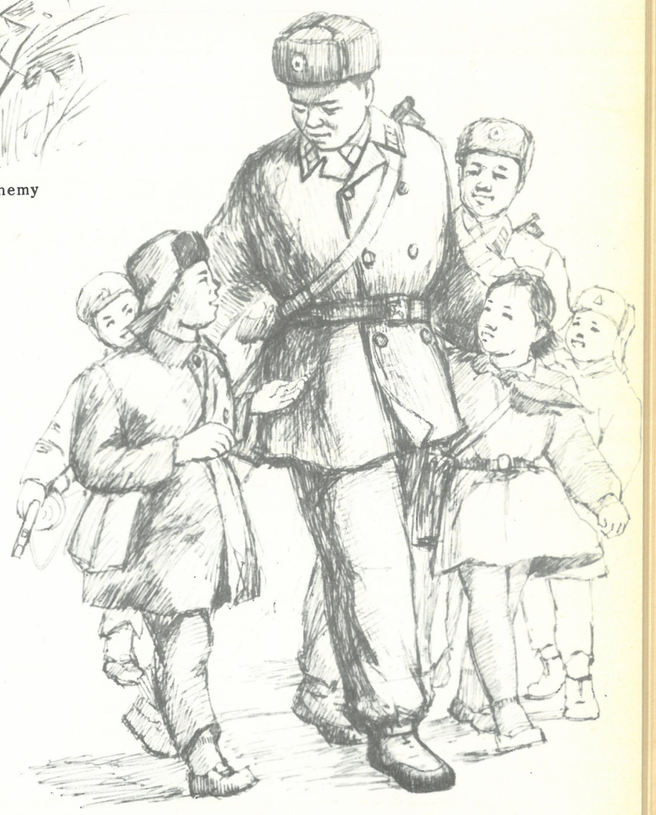
SENTRIES ON THE DEFENCE LINE, EACH BEING A MATCH FOR A HUNDRED FOES

–Some Aspects of Their Life–

Impregnable is the defence line

No matter when and where the enemy pounces upon us...

They study profoundly the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas to follow the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas



"I will become a soldier"

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Supplement

On the People's Economic Development Plan for 1968 for Carrying on More Successfully Economic Construction and Defence Upbuilding, in Face of the Obtaining Situation

On the Results of the Fulfilment of the 1967 State Budget and on the 1968 State Budget

On Results of Fulfilment of Teachings Given by Comrade KIM IL SUNG at National Meeting of Frontrankers in Chollima Work-team Movement and Continuously Effecting Great Upsurge of Chollima on All Fronts of Socialist Construction

Pyongyang, Korea